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THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Port Almanac—November 29.

Sun Rises	6.50 A M
Sun Sets	4.46 P M
Day's Length	9 h 56 m
High Water at Southport	1.48 A M
High Water at Wilmington	2.06 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 29.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 68°; 8 p. m., 68°; maximum, 76°; minimum, 68°; mean, 72°.

Rainfall for the day, T.; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 1.93.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 27.—At 8 a. m., the stage of the water in the Cape Fear river was 3.0 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, showers, followed by clearing in western portions; decidedly colder; cold wave in the interior; southerly winds, becoming northerly.

OUTLINES.

President Cleveland, in an interview, gives his views upon the future of the Democratic party; he looks to those Democrats who followed Mr. Bryan solely on the ground of "regularity," and to those who organized the movement leading to the Indianapolis Convention for the reorganization of the Democratic party. —— Collections of internal revenue for the month of October show a decrease of $475,008 compared with October, 1895. —— The District Attorney of Brooklyn decides that the proposed match between Corbett and Fitzsimmons is in violation of the law and that it would not be allowed to take place in that city; New York will probably get the fight. —— A bill will be introduced in the Missouri Legislature making it a misdemeanor or felony to play foot ball in the State. —— Werler has left Havana to resume his campaign against Maceo and it is reported that the insurgents are waiting to give him battle; one hundred and forty-three prisoners were deported from Havana yesterday. —— The officers of the Wissahickon Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia have been arrested upon the charge of having entered into a conspiracy to fraudulently procure a charter for the company. —— The monument to commemorate the first English settlement in America was dedicated on Roanoke Island yesterday with appropriate exercises. —— The blizzard in Montana and the Dakotas resulted in some loss of human life and great loss of live stock. —— Dan A. Stuart offers a $15,000 purse for a finish fight between Corbett and Fitsimmons and guarantees to bring off the fight without official interference. —— It is believed in London that President Cleveland will not do anything to disturb existing relations between the United States and Spain during the remainder of his term of office. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call at 2@3 per cent.; cotton—dull; middling gulf 7 15-16c, middling 7 11-16c; Southern flour steady, unchanged—common to fair extra $2 85@3 45, good to choice $3 45@3 60; wheat—spot dull and firmer; ungraded red 87@$1.00½; corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 29½@29¾c at elevator and 30½@30¾c afloat; rosin quiet—strained common to good $1 90; spirits turpentine steady at 27@27½c.

A good many foreigners who settled in Missouri have moved from that State to Maryland, and still that movement goes on.

The New York *World* remarks that "Mr. Hanna represents the skeleton in the Republican party's closet." A pretty healthy looking skeleton, by the way.

A county judge in Kentucky is receiving anonymous letters notifying him that if he puts any of the toll gate regulators in jail they will regulate the jail and him too.

For some time electricians have been working to produce electricity from coal without the employment of fire as an agency. Dr. Jacques, of New York, claims to have solved the problem, which means much, if it be true.

Queer kind of pilgrims who visited Canton during the campaign. They actually stole and carried away the fences around McKinley's lot, which have now to be replaced. They thus demonstrated their orthodox Republicanism.

Mexico is becoming a tobacco growing and exporting country. In 1889 90 the exports amounted to $948,332, this year to $1,700,000. It is said that the soil in the tobacco growing region is practically inexhaustible, and the area a hundred times as great as the tobacco area of Cuba.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LIX.—NO. 58. WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1896. WHOLE NO. 9,049

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER,
OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

The latest from Cleveland, Ohio, is that Hanna is to be made U. S. Senator to succeed Sherman and that Sherman will go into the Cabinet to make room for Hanna. We are no admirer of Mark, but we hope this programme will be carried out if that is the only way to get John Sherman out of the Senate. When he comes out the people of this country may be congratulated.

If this thing goes on Mr. McKinley may soon start a menagerie. Since the election he has been presented with three eagles, four coons, two roosters, a jack rabbit and a lamb. The lamb is supposed to represent those confiding "sound money" Democrats who voted for him as the representative of sound money.

The Cleveland, Ohio, Republicans are bound to do something to show their high appreciation of Hon. Mark Hanna. There is a movement on foot to send him to the Senate. This may make it interesting for Hon. John Sherman, who thinks he has a pre-emption right on the seat which he holds.

Charles T. Crisp, eldest son of the late ex-Speaker Crisp, of Georgia, will be sent to Congress, without opposition, to fill out his father's unexpired term. We do not know much about the ability of young Mr. Crisp, who is 26 years old, but if there be anything in ears he will achieve distinction.

There are said to be 400 deserted wives in the city of Topeka, Kansas, which indicates that Kansas women make very poor wives or Kansas men very poor husbands, but we incline to think the latter, as he is at least a cowardly husband who runs awayfrom a wife.

Ambassador Bayard was "commanded" to dine with Queen Victoria on Thanksgiving day, and therefore gave the American colony in London the cold shoulder, after he had accepted an invitation to butcher the turkey for them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. L. GORE—Apples.
PALACE BAKERY—A card.
MERCER & EVANS—Shoes.
PETERSON & RULFS—Shoes.
JAS. D. NUTT—Hazel Bloom.
OPERA HOUSE—The Nabob.
S. W. SANDERS—Tomato soup.
W. E. SPRINGER & CO.—Stoves.
THOS. EVANS—Foreclosure sale.
N. B. DAWSON—Cabbage plants.
J. H. REHDER & CO—For Xmas.
W. B. COOPER—New firecrackers.
C. W. YATES & CO—Buy the best.
C.W.POLVOGT & CO.—Dress goods.
E. T. COGHILL—Telephone notice.
F.D.MORGAN—Money-Making Secrets.
OPERA HOUSE—"The White Crook."
BRADDY & GAYLORD—Here to stay.
OPERA HOUSE—Minnie Maddern Fiske
SAM'L BEAR, SR—New River mullets.
HALL & PEARSALL—Canned goods.
WORTH & WORTH—Seasonable goods
G. R. FRENCH & SON—Shoes for boys.
ATLANTIC NAT'L BANK—Money to loan.
SOUTHERLAND & COWAN—Up to date livery stable.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

WANTED—Salesmen.
P. H. HAYDEN—Buggies, harness.
MRS E. S. WARROCK—Private board.
MRS. E. B. WIGGINS—Dress-making.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. C. A. Hamner, N. C., was one of yesterday's arrivals.

— Dr. Eagar and wife, of Southport, were in the city yesterday.

— Miss Jessie Hewlette, of Masonboro, is in the city, visiting friends.

— Our venerable friend, Col. Jas. G. Burr, yesterday entered upon his 80th year.

— Rev. A. R. Craven, who edits a religious sheet at Scott's Hill, was one of Saturday's arrivals.

— Mrs. R. S. Kirkland and Miss Pauline Cameron, of Lake Waccamaw, were visitors to the city yesterday.

— Mr. Ed. Metts of the State University, who has been on a short visit here, returned to Chapel Hill yesterday.

— Mr. W. G. Womble, the genial and capable telegraph operator at Maysville, N. C., was here on business yesterday.

— Messrs. C. W. Hanks, Charlotte; W. W. Harries, Richmond, Va.; B. F. Rogers, Concord; Abe Cohen, Va., were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

New lot of Blankets and Wraps just received at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s. †

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— There will be a musical entertainment at the Lutheran Memorial Hall Tuesday evening at 8.30 o'clock. A rare treat is promised.

— At Charleston, yesterday, cotton was quoted steady at 7 cents; at Savannah, quiet at 6 15-16; at Wilmington, firm at 7¼. Moral: Ship your cotton to Wilmington.

— The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers will be held as usual at the Catherine Kennedy Home next Tuesday, the 1st of December, at 4 o'clock promptly.

— German barque *Antares* cleared yesterday for Gaston, Eng., with 4,500 barrels rosin, valued at $3,684 10. Vessel by E. Peschau & Co., cargo by S. P. Shotter Company.

— The foot ball committee called on several merchants yesterday who responded liberally to a fund for the maintenance of the team and to get Charlotte here to play Christmas day.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Mr. Charles Bonham, a Truck Farmer, Missing—Fears of Foul Play—A Negro Woman and a White Man Arrested on Suspicion.

Mr. Chas. Bonham, who lives on a truck farm about four miles from the city, has mysteriously disappeared. Mr. Bonham is about 76 years of age. Friday last he came to town, and between 9 and 10 o'clock that night his horse and cart were found near the foot of Nun street and taken to the City Hall. Search was made for Mr. Bonham yesterday, but it proved fruitless. It was learned that Mr. Bonham, who was under the influence of liquor, had last been seen in company with a colored woman, Rose Hill, near Capt Skinner's ship-yard. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the woman, and special policeman Todd, who arrested her, landed her in the guard house. She denied knowing anything about Mr. Bonham's mysterious disappearance, but is held to await further developments. It is feared that Mr. Bonham, in the dark, fell off the wharf into the river and was drowned.

Later in the day a white man named Bob Kendrick, a sailor, was also arrested and lodged in the guard house, upon information given by the woman, who said that Kendrick was in company with Bonham.

"A Pious Fraud."

A performance will be given at the Opera House in this city on the night of Friday, December 11th, for the benefit of the Shelter of the Silver Cross. "A Pious Fraud," the piece selected, is an up-to-date comedy. Care has been observed in the selection of the play and players. This entertainment will prove one of the most successful and artistic theatrical performances ever produced by amateur talent in this city. Those to whose keeping it has been committed, seek not their own gratification, but to aid a charity, than which none appeals in more piteous tones to the liberality of a generous community. The Ministering Circle of the King's Daughters, under whose auspices the entertainment will be given have assiduously devoted their energies to crown it with success, and it but remains for the public to second their endeavors.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—608 bales cotton, 8 casks spirits turpentine, 11 bbls tar, 9 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—1,070 bales cotton, 70 casks spirits turpentine, 132 bbls rosin, 50 bbls tar.

Carolina Central R. R.—30 bales cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine, 161 bbls rosin, 5 bbls tar, 109 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—114 bales cotton, 16 casks spirits turpentine, 83 bbls rosin, 13 bbls tar.

Steamer Daggett—11 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 44 bbls rosin, 80 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 1,813 bales; spirits turpentine, 96 casks; rosin, 419 bbls; tar, 108 bbls; crude turpentine, 118 bbls.

Before and After.

In the first estimate of the probable vote for Governor made by the STAR a short time before the election we gave Guthrie 80,000 votes. His actual vote, as officially returned, was 80,983.

In our last estimate, made the day before the election, we gave Watson 143,000 votes. His actual vote, as officially returned, was 145,416.

In our estimate of the probable vote for Russell we were wide of the mark, the colored gentleman in the woodpile being of much larger proportions than we had supposed. All will agree, however, that it was more difficult to estimate Russell's vote than that of the other candidates for Governor.

New Hanover Truckers.

A meeting of the Truckers' Association of New Hanover county was held in this city yesterday. Capt. Ed. Wilson Manning, President, and Mr. Sol. J. Jones, Secretary, were in their accustomed places. After routine proceedings, Messrs. G. W. Westbrook, F. T. Kline and Sol. J. Jones were appointed delegates to a meeting of the Eastern Truck and Fruit Growers' Association, to be held at Warsaw December 3d.

— Mrs. W. A. Risch has returned from New York city, much improved in health.

New lot of Mattings just opened at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s. †

See the 50c Kid Gloves this week at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s. †

FOOT BALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Interesting Correspondence Between Representatives of Wilmington and Charlotte Teams.

The Charlotte foot ball team having claimed the championship of North Carolina and the Wilmington team disputing the claim, the following clipping from the Charlotte *Observer* of yesterday and a letter in reply, is interesting reading:

To the Editor of the Observer:

The following message was received, collect, by Manager Brem, of the Y. M. C. A. foot ball team, last night:

"WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 27.

"You've damnable nerve claiming championship of North Carolina. Wilmington in game till defeated.

"W. W. VICK."

For unprecedented, unmitigated presumption and assumption, with the emphasis on the first part of the latter word, commend us to the above. We feel constrained to exclaim with Dryden:

"Alone of all my sons is he
Who stands confirmed in full stupidity.
The rest in some faint meaning make pretence,
But Shadwell never deviates into sense."

WALTER BREM, JR., Manager.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 28.

Editor Charlotte Observer, Charlotte, N. C.:

As you have seen fit, through your columns, to publish a card from one Walter Brem, Jr., Manager, relative to the position taken by the Wilmington foot ball team in disputing the claim of the Charlotte team as to the championship of North Carolina, it is no more than right that you should grant the same privilege to the opposing side.

Imprimus, the fact of Brem being *non compos mentis* should not necessarily make him such *huius naturæ* as to suppose for one moment that I am suffering from the same deplorable malady. Would that the gods had endowed him with but an iota of sense, that he might see what a consummate ass he is in others' eyes. Brem evidently has no recollection whatever of his Trinity reputation; therefore it seems he has lost the faculty (if he ever had one, and I doubt it seriously) of having even a single thought that could emanate from the brain of one who was not a simpering idiot. Ye gods, have pity on him, for he is not responsible for what he says!

Mens sana in corpore sano is something to be proud of, and the writer being the happy possessor would bid adieu.

W. W. VICK,
Wilmington foot ball team.

OPERA HOUSE.

Minnie Maddern Fiske To-morrow Evening—The "White Crook" Wednesday—The "New Nabob" Thursday Night.

Of the many stars of the American stage who have appeared in Wilmington it can be safely stated that never was one received with greater admiration or whose talent received more universal praise than Minnie Maddern Fiske, when she appeared last season in "The Queen of Liars," and there is surely none that is more heartily welcome.

The Norfolk *Virginian* of yesterday says of her performance there:

What a delightful play to be sure is "The Right to Happiness," and what a charming personality indeed is Minnie Maddern Fiske in the character of *Madeline* in that play and how easily she mingles one's feeling with tears and smiles and how clever indeed is she in all that she attempts. It is only those who saw and heard Minnie Maddern Fiske last evening who can fully appreciate the great love she has for her art, or the manner in which she reveals it.

THE WHITE CROOK.

"The White Crook," Ed. F. Rush's much talked-of spectacular extravaganza, fully equipped with new scenery, funny comedians, pretty girls with well trained voices, will be the attraction at the Opera House Wednesday evening.

THE NABOB.

The present season in theatricals is one that will prove the adage of the "survival of the fittest." Only the leading companies in each class have ventured out against the financial depression. Henshaw and TenBroeck, who have been for seven seasons before the public as stars, are one of the few farce comedy organizations that have ventured to embolish their company and strengthen it with the cleverest people in their line. During the past Summer the "Nabobs" has been re-written and is now christened "The New Nabobs." Henshaw and TenBroeck are old familiar faces, but each season they bloom in new guise, and are "millionaires of fun." There is a world of meaning in a name and if the truth is told a world of fun is in store for all who see "The New Nabobs" at the Opera House next Thursday evening, December 3rd.

BIG FOOT BALL PROFITS.

Yale and Princeton Divide $38,864.17 as a Result of Last Saturday's Game.

[N. Y. World]

Mr. H. S. Van Duzer, of the University Athletic Club, who handled the financial end of the big foot ball game at Manhattan Field last Saturday between Yale and Princeton, has made up his statement of receipts and expenditures and it was yesterday submitted to the local committee that handled the business end of the contest for the colleges. Deducting all expenses, Yale will receive $19,932 16 and Princeton gets exactly one cent less.

"There may be a few trifles overlooked," said Mr. Van Duzer, "but it will only make a difference of a few dollars."

The profits of the game were enormous—$38,864.17, but the public, which contributed the money, has the satisfaction of knowing that it does not go into the hands of professional promoters, but will be used in the furtherance of amateur athletic sport.

Marine Report.

Capt. Mitchell of the schooner *Cora M.*, reports: Oct. 28th in latitude 37.55, longitude 64.36, spoke the British steamship *Wesley Hall*, flying signals of distress. The cargo, supposed to be cotton, was on fire. The master of the steamer wanted no assistance, but asked to be reported.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

All shades of evening Silks and Satins just opened at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s †

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Editor Morning Star:

The following is from a recent issue of the Atlanta *Journal*:

"The recent effort of Mr. Ryan and others to obtain control of the Seaboard Air Line road emphasizes the importance of this line to North Georgia and, indeed, to the entire State. It is the only route connecting this region with the East which is entirely independent of the Southern Railway. Its officers have claimed that freights can be successfully and profitably transported from the East into Georgia at rates much less than those now charged. Shall this line be allowed to fall into the possession of competing lines or shall it be permanently preserved as an independent line? This is a most important question. If it should fall into the hands of competing lines the plain provisions of the constitution of the State of Georgia would be violated. The charter of this road was granted under the constitution of 1877. Is it not possible for the Legislature to enact laws to enforce the provisions of the constitution of the State so as to prevent the Seaboard Air Line from ever being absorbed by one of its competitors? If anything is to be done on this line, now is the time to do it."

Apropos of the above, we think it well to call the attention of our readers to a scheme which has been quietly at work to strangle one of the enterprises which every citizen in this State has looked forward to for many years as necessary to place this portion of the South Atlantic States in direct communication with the great West and Northwest. We refer to the struggle for the possession of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R. for the purpose of dismembering it. Those who undertook this enterprise believed that great benefits would accrue to North Carolina as soon as the road was completed to the Virginia line, and to aid in its completion, the cities of Wilmington, Fayetteville and other municipalities made liberal subscriptions to the capital stock. But for the pressure of hard times and financial disturbance incident to the panic of 1893, which caused this property to be placed in the hands of a receiver, the object of its promoters would have been realized—an independent through line to the West, which would give our citizens competitive rates of freight—would have been secured, and cheaper coal for manufacturing and other purposes could be delivered at our very doors. Is it not time for our Legislature to consider whether avenues of commerce shall be choked and placed at the mercy of rival roads because of the possible interference with other plans of operation? Is] the neighboring State of South Carolina legislation has prevented one railroad system from monopolizing all other lines, and we do not see why the same kind of legislation would not be beneficial to our citizens. We want the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad preserved as a whole, sold in its entirety and operated in the interests of citizens along its entire line.

WILMINGTON.

CLAIMS THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 28.

EDITOR STAR—Noticing in the press dispatches of the 27th that the Charlotte foot ball team claims the championship of North Carolina, we think, in justice to our sturdy set of foot ballists, the same should be emphatically denied as false on its face. Charlotte was defeated by Wilmington in their last encounter, have not played us this season, and outside of this our boys have a clean record of victories for the season. To say the least of Charlotte's claim, it shows nerve on the part of their captain to try to force a false position on the people. Wilmington has the champion team of North Carolina and has the undisputed right, with the exception of Charlotte's claim to the honor, if such it may be called. The management of our team endeavored to arrange a game with Charlotte early in the season, but Charlotte, fearing defeat, saw fit to decline at that time, which in itself gives Wilmington the prior right to the championship. The Wilmington boys playing against heavy odds, hundreds of miles from home, defeated the Charlotte team last year and practically the same team as this season, with the exception of Stephens, and it is a well known fact no one man has ever been able to win a game of foot ball nor ever will.

It is to be hoped that the dispute as to the championship of North Carolina can be settled by arranging a game with Charlotte and the people of North Carolina can then see who are really the champions.

FOOT BALL.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Wilmington postoffice November 29, 1896:

WOMEN'S LIST.

B—Sarah Banfield. E—Mrs J E Isworth, Laura Elliott, Mary Eliza Everett. F—Mrs Sessan Fields. G—Miss Belle Gilmore. H—Carthon Haynes, Mrs M C Harriss, Maggie Herring, Pinkie Holt. J—Betsey Johnson. K—Mrs Carrie Kelley. L—Carry Lowe. M—Bessie Matts, Addie McClarren, Mrs Easter McDuffie, Helen McLaughlin, Josephine McCrea, Kate McNeill, Miss Leo Means, Lilly McCarson, Margaret Morrow, Mrs M Miller, Nora McClain, Sarah McCullough. N—Rossie Helen Nelson. P—Elizabeth Pennet, Mrs J R. Phillips. R—Matilda Robinson, Minnie Robeson. S—Mrs Annie Smith, Catherine Stokes, Mrs. D Simmons. W—Lizzie Whitaker, Maggie Wilson, Elizabeth Washington, Mrs T C Williams.

MEN'S LIST.

C—Rev R W Cooper. A J Doyle, Eugene Dudley, G B Davis, John D Diggs. G—James Gilchrist, S P Green. H—Fremont Hooper, Rev H A Henry, Preston Herbert, R Thos Haines. J—Charley Johnson. K—Joseph King. L—John Ledbetter, S L LeGrand, L Lamkin. M—D T McNeill 2, D S McRae, John Moore, Mac McKoy, R C Mason, W. A. McLeod. R—A J D Ross, G Reynolds, John C Robbins. S—Burwell Sidbury, Wm Small, E J Taylor 2, Ivey Taylor 2. R S Townsend. W—Chas K Wood. C A Willard, Judges Wiggins, Jeff Washington, Watts & James, Ransom Williams, W H Williams.

RETURNED FROM DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

Jas McDuffie, Francis Rivenbaek.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in fifteen days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

GEO. L. MORTON, Postmaster.

Cold Wave Warning.

A special weather bulletin issued from the Weather Bureau in Washington, D. C., and received here at 8.05 p. m. yesterday, says: "The cold wave will extend over the interior of the South Atlantic States Sunday and probably cause frosts along the coast Sunday night."

Special inducements on high priced Black Dress Goods this week at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s. †

RALEIGH NEWS LETTER.

POPULISTS UNABLE TO GIVE AN ESTIMATE OF THEIR STRENGTH IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Republican Headquarters Permanently Closed—Populists Will Caucus Alone and Nominate a Candidate for Senator.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 28.

Secretary Hyams, of the Republican Executive Committee, left for Washington, D. C., in order to be present at the opening of Congress. Republican headquarters were permanently closed to-day. The big banner has been taken down and will be stored away until the next campaign opens.

E. D. Stanford, who received the endorsement of the last Legislature for State Librarian, announces that he will not be a candidate for the position this year.

The pavilion at Brookside Park was destroyed by fire last evening. Tramps had been quartering there since the close of the Summer season.

Chairman Ayer says he is still unable to give an estimate of the strength of the Populists in the Legislature. It is a singular fact, but no one has been able so far to give an accurate estimate. He was asked how many Populist members of the Legislature had gone on record as opposing Senator Pritchard's re-election, and he replied that he did not know. The Populist chairman did say, however, that there were enough silvermen in the Legislature to elect a silver Senator.

"Is Pritchard regarded as favorable to silver by Populists," Mr. Ayer was asked. "Read the *Caucasian*," he said.

From another source it is learned that the Populists have virtually agreed to go in caucus by themselves and nominate a candidate whom they will support throughout the session, if necessary. The Populist leaders do not hesitate to say that they will elect one of their number. Col. Dockery is said to have a stronger support than any other one candidate in the Populist party.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Services in St. John's church to-day—first Sunday in Advent—by the rector, Rev. Dr. Carmichael. Morning prayer, sermon and holy communion at 11 o'clock; evening prayer at 4.30 o'clock; Sunday school at 3.30 p. m.

At the Southside Baptist church, corner Fifth and Wooster streets, there will be the usual services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m., conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. B. Harrell. The public cordially invited.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, corner of Market and Sixth streets, Rev. K. Boldt pastor. First Sunday in Advent. English service and Holy Communion at 11 a. m. German service and Holy Communion at 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 3.30 p. m. All seats free.

St. Matthew's English Lutheran church, Fourth street above Bladen, Rev. G. D. Berabeim pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 7.30 o'clock. Sunday school at 3.30 p. m. All seats free and every person cordially invited.

St. James' church, first Sunday in Advent: 11 a. m., Litany, sermon, the Holy Communion; 5 p. m., Evening Prayer. Sunday school 3.45 p. m. Strangers cordially invited.

St. Paul's church, Fourth and Orange streets, Rev. F. N. Skinner rector. Services to-day, first Sunday in Advent, at 11 a. m. (Holy Communion) and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 3.30 p. m. Meeting of the congregation Monday at 8 p. m. All seats free.

Services in Seamen's Bethel to-day at 3 p. m., conducted by Rev. Dr. Carmichael. All sea-faring and river men are most cordially invited to attend.

COLORED CHURCHES.

There will be preaching at the First Baptist church, corner Fifth and Campbell streets, to-day at 11 a. m., 8 p. m. and 8 p. m. by Rev. Steve Atkinson, of Whiteville, N. C., who is assisting the pastor in the great revival that is now going on. Strangers and friends are welcome. Joseph Spells, pastor.

St. Stephen's A. M. E. church, corner Fifth and Red Cross streets, Rev. E. J. Gregg, pastor. Preaching to-day at 10.30 a. m., 8 p. m. and 7.30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 1.30 p. m. C. J. Mosely, superintendent.

Reliable Almanacs.

"Branson's Agricultural Almanac" for 1897 has been received at the STAR office. It is full of valuable information. Published at Raleigh, N. C., by Levi Branson.

Turner's North Carolina Almanac for 1897 is also issued. It has been regularly published for fifty-nine years, and the older it gets the better it is.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Leave your subscription to the Delineator at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s, sole agents for Bttterick's patterns. †

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

At a called meeting of the Wilmington Hibernian Benevolent Society, held at their hall on November 26, 1896, a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions of respect to the memory of our departed brother member, Major JOHN MCEVOY, and also of condolence with his afflicted family.

WHEREAS, In the inscrutable dispensations of an All-wise and Merciful God, we, as a Society are called upon to record the death of our good and respected brother, Major JOHN MCEVOY, who passed away peacefully (on Saturday morning, November 21, 1896), and in the triumph of a living faith in God, his Heavenly Father, and in the hope of a glorious immortality;

Resolved, That this Society has lost a good and faithful member, this community a good and useful citizen, a brother in every relation of life who has done his duty. He served in the Crimean war as a soldier and was honorably discharged. His was loyal and true to the State of his adoption in the days that tried men's souls, and was a gallant defender of the section to which he belonged; and what is still more praiseworthy, he was a good and faithful Soldier of Christ and led an humble, zealous Christian life. Verily a good man has fallen, a man of whom it may be truthfully said was without guile, and was respected by all who knew him.

Resolved, That this Society tender their heart-felt sympathies to his stricken family and pray that God may comfort and sustain them in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family, and also that his name and time of death be placed on the records of the Hibernian Benevolent Society.

JOHN DYER,
JAMES MADDEN,
COL. J. L. CANTWELL,
THOMAS QUINLIVAN,
Committee.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS office. Suitable for wrapping paper.

THE MORNING STAR.

The elections are over, but there will be many events of great interest during the coming twelve months.

Congress meets the first Monday in December. The North Carolina Legislature assembles early in January. It will elect a United States Senator, and there will be a great struggle between the friends of silver and the friends of gold.

Governor-elect Russell will be inaugurated, and everybody will be anxious to know what will be his policy.

There are many other questions of great public interest to be discussed and settled, and those who wish to keep abreast of the times must have a daily newspaper.

From all over the State THE MORNING STAR has received praise and congratulations for the consistent and determined fight it made for Bimetallism and true Democracy in the recent campaign. More than this, the increase in its circulation during the past few months has never, we feel sure, been equalled in the history of North Carolina daily newspapers.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"MONEY-MAKING SECRETS"

Explaining how liberal incomes may be easily and safely earned, will be mailed Free to all who mention this publication when addressing F. D. Morgan, Banker, 64 Wall Street, New York. nov 29 1t

CABBAGE PLANTS.

500,000 Cabbage Plants

FROM PETER HENDERSON'S AND GEO. TATE & SONS' SEEDS, for sale by

N. B. DAWSON,
nov 29 1m Conetoe, N. C.

OPERA HOUSE,
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 30.
MINNIE MADDERN FISKE
and company, presenting for the first time here her new play
The Right to Happiness
By Marguerite Merington.
Direction of A. M. Palmer.
Seats on sale at Gerken's.
nov 28 2t

OPERA HOUSE,
Wednesday Evening, December 2nd,
ED. F. RUSS COMPANY
In the big burlesque spectacular production
"The White Crook."
Full of fun and pleasing specialties.
Seats on sale at Gerken's Tuesday morning. nov 29 3t

OPERA HOUSE.
Thursday, December 3rd, 1896.
ONE NIGHT ONLY,
"A good thing, push it along."
JOHN E. HENSHAW AND HENSHAW-TEN BROECK CO.
in the latest musical comedy success.
The Nabob.
Revised and brought up to date. Brim full of fun. Every member of the company a recognized favorite. nov 29 2t

APPLES, APPLES.
Fifty barrels
Baldwin and Spivey Apples.
Also Cheese, Crackers, Mixed Nuts, Raisins, Flour, Meat, Corn, Hay, Spice, Ginger, Pepper and all kinds of Drugs.
D. L. Gore.
120, 122 and 124 North Water St.
nov 29 tf

Foreclosure Sale.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover county, Fall term of 1896, on Monday, the 7th day of December next, at 11 o'clock a. m., I will expose to sale by auction, at the Court House door, for cash, to foreclose a mortgage made by F. W. Kershaw and Lydia C. Kershaw, to Hannah M. Bowden, registered in the Records of New Hanover county, in Book No. 8, pages 230, 231 and 304, the following described property in this city: Beginning at a point in the Western line of Front street 198 feet from the intersection of Front and Nun streets, thence westwardly parallel with Nun street 200 feet, thence southwardly 66 feet, thence eastwardly parallel with Nun street 200 feet, thence northwardly in the western line of Front street, 66 feet to the beginning.

THOMAS EVANS,
nov 24 4w sun Commissioner.

Notice.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE WILMINGTON Telephone Exchange will please add to their list:

Bullock, D. W., residence, No. 227.
Barnes, E. H., store, No. 107.
Bell, Dr. C. D., residence, No. 250.
Carmichael, Rev. James, No. 208.
Daley & Sons, No. 276.
Dennen, Rev. C., residence, No. 232.
Fishblate, S. H., residence, No. 251.
Fentig, E. M., residence, No. 230.
Gore, D. L., store, No. 250.
Howard, E. F. & Co., No. 279.
Kelly, Mrs. Jos. J., No. 270.
Kluver, W. L., residence, No. 205.
Livingston, C. C., residence, No. 223.
McEachern, D., residence, No. 260.
Marshall, S. H., residence, No. 233.
Montgomery, F. A., store, No. 209.
Parsley, W. L., residence, No. 277.
Prentiss, J. A., residence, No. 203.
Schellhorn, Chas., restaurant, No. 264.
Shepard, Jos. C., No. 222.
Thomas & Co., No. 202.
Thomas, D. G., No. 207.
Wiggins, Mrs. E. S., No. 225.
W. L. Jervey's, No. 206.
Yopp, W. Z., Sale Stable, No. 270.
nov 24 tf E. T. COGHILL, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER,
OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BUY THE BEST.
If you intend to invest in a
TYPEWRITER,
BUY THE
REMINGTON.
Don't throw away your money on experiments or toy machines.
Over 75 per cent. of the writing machines used in Wilmington are REMINGTON'S. All the principal business houses, Railroads and Telegraph Operators use them. Call and see the new Nos. 6 and 7, with all the late improvements.
Old Machines taken in exchange. We have also several machines to rent.
Stenographers' Supplies.
Carbon, Typewriter Ribbons, Short-hand Note Books, etc.
Office supplies of all kinds at lowest prices.
C. W. Yates & Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.
nov 29 tf

FULL DRESS
SHOES.

LATEST STYLES.
PETERSON & RULFS,
oct 29 tf 7 North Front Street.

UP TO DATE
Livery and Sales Stable.
Southerland & Cowan,
108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.
OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First-class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to. 1
TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO. 15
Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses. Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.
Prices Uniform to All Comers.
Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $3.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.50; afternoon $3.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $4.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1 00; afternoon $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $2.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.
Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

SEASONABLE GOODS.
Jute Bagging,
Arrow Ties,
Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Salmon, Sardines, Oysters.
Full and complete stock of
HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES.
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Don t fail to see us before buying.
WORTH & WORTH.
aug 30 tf

New Firecrackers.
200 Boxes New Firecrackers.
200 Bags C. C. Nuts.
100 Boxes Mixed Nuts.
150 Barrels Apples.
100 Boxes L. L. Raisins.
200 Pails Mixed Candy.
300 Bags Peanuts.
25 Cases Jersey Mills.
W. B. COOPER.
nov 29 tf D&W Wilm

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 29, 1896

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

We clip the following from the Baltimore *Sun*, a gold standard paper:

"According to the Boston *Herald* twenty-two savings banks in New Hampshire have failed in the past eighteen months, with deposits of $17,000,000. The depositors will lose $4,500,000, all of which was sunk in Western land investments. During the campaign the Western press, which supported the silver candidates and the orators who proclaimed their virtues from the hustings, vehemently denounced the East because it loaned its capital in a business way on Western farms or to Western land companies, securing the investments, of course, by mortgages, just as the Western capitalist would do if he placed his investments in the 'cruel East.' The boot is now on the other leg, however, so far as 'cruelty' is concerned, for, while the land is still in the West, the unfortunate savings banks which have been compelled to close their doors have been unable to recover the good money with which they sought to 'work the destruction,' as Weller puts it, of the Western borrowers. If the proportion of losses in the West holds good in the case of other Eastern banking institutions which have failed, the Western borrower has no cause to complain of Eastern 'cruelty,' for none of the profit have been absorbed by the lenders."

Taking it for granted that this statement is correct as to the number of bank failures, the losses and the cause, we reproduce this article from the *Sun* because it is a story with a moral and an object lesson combined. Here we have twenty-two savings banks in an Eastern State, and not a very pretentious State either, seeking investment for their money,—or rather the money of their toiling depositors—nearly all poor people—who put it in dollar by dollar if not in smaller sums. Why was this money of these toiling people sent West for investment? Because money was scarce in the section to which it was sent and the interest rates higher than could be commanded in the East. This fact attests the unequal distribution, and the higher price the West has to pay for the use of the money which it borrows.

We do not know what rates of interest were charged for the New Hampshire money sent out there and sunk, but it is evident that the rates were higher than the Eastern rates, or the money would have remained in the East and never gone West. Where is the equity in a financial system shaped and controlled by national legislation which makes the borrower in one section pay for the use of money a higher rate of interest than is paid by the borrowers of another section? The answer of course will be that the fault is not in the financial system, but in the fact that there is more money in the low-rate section and the abundance of the money to loan makes the cheap rates. This is true, but under this system the great banks of the East have gotten control of the money of the country, and prefer, if they can, to lend it near home where they can keep their eye on it, as it were, and see how it is getting along. The result of this is that the Eastern borrower gets his money at a small cost while the Western borrower pays a high price, giving the Eastern man a decided advantage as a competitor in business with the Western man. Suppose, for instance, that a Western or a Southern man wanted to build a mill or other manufacturing establishment, an Eastern man wanted to do likewise and each had to borrow the money to do it. The Eastern man could borrow his for about three per cent., while the Southern or Western man would have to pay at least double as much if not more. Isn't it apparent at a glance the advantage the Eastern man has in this and how much easier it is to establish manufacturing plants in the East than it is in the South or West? The moral in this is that the Government should not, even indirectly, discriminate against the people of one section in favor of the people of another section, and that it should not handicap one and remove in as far as it can the impediments to success from the path of the other.

But why did these banks lose the money they had invested in the West? The security they held was lands, improved and unimproved, most of it no doubt improved more or less. As business concerns, of course they took reasonable precaution to ascertain the value of the lands upon which they lent so much money. They found the tax valuations and governed their loans accordingly. The money they lost, four and a half million dollars, would not have been lost if the lands had not depreciated to that extent; proof conclusive that lands in the section in which these investments were made are not worth as much to-day as they were eighteen months ago.

Why this depreciation in the value of land? Some will say it is overproduction, but that is not it. It is the scarcity of money, which makes money high and land low. The moral, again, is that if the money lenders of the East want to get their money back they should not insist on a money system which impoverishes their borrowers and makes them unable to pay their debts. Under the present monetary system, which is controlled by the East, the South and the West are compelled to depend on the East for the main portion of the borrowed money they have use for. It costs them, as we have stated, a good deal to get this money, and if they fail in their ventures the security is sacrificed, sacrificed because of the scarcity of money which makes the sacrifice necessary. With a reasonable amount of money in circulation in the West and South there would be no such depreciation of lands, and consequently no such sacrifices. Neither the South nor the West can have all the national banks they need, but if they had State banks under good systems they would have all the money they had any use for and a kind of money that would be kept constantly in circulation, because it would not be hoarded nor sent to the Eastern money centers. The Eastern banks would not find so much demand for their money in the South and West then, but they could take their surplus money and banking capital and start State banks in those sections, thus find investment for much more of it, and do a safer business at shorter range, and at the same time help to build up these sections, which would require more money as the capacity to use more increased. But before we can have State banks that arbitrary bank tax must be repealed.

MINOR MENTION.

Notwithstanding the frequent assertions of the gold organs that the Democratic party was disintegrated by the platform adopted at Chicago, Wm. J. Bryan polled a larger vote than Grover Cleveland did four years ago by nearly 700,000 votes. The following table shows how the vote for Bryan stands in the Southern States as compared with the vote for Cleveland four years ago.

	Cleveland. 1892.	Bryan. 1896.
Alabama	138,138	181 914
Arkansans	87 834	110,108
Florida	30 143	33 918
Georgia	129,361	94 989
Kentucky	175,461	217 899
Louisiana	87,622	77,096
Mississippi	40,288	63,953
Missouri	268,398	359,114
North Carolina	183,951	174,488
South Carolina	54,693	57,968
Tennessee	189,874	168,176
Texas	239,148	389,582
Virginia	168,977	155,998
Total	1,696,907	1,977,351

This shows a gain of 350,344 votes over the vote for Cleveland, notwithstanding the systematic and organized fight made and supported by the administration in several of the Southern States, notably Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida, which resulted in giving Palmer 28,789 votes in the South, and McKinley a good many, how many is not definitely known. But with all this the Democratic party cast 350,344 votes more than it did four years ago. In view of these facts and these votes it is amusing to listen to talk of reorganizing the Democratic party on Indianapolis lines, and to ask 1,977,351 voters to gather around the 28,789 "nucleus" and let the nucleus frame the platforms and run the party, which would be a grotesque illustration of the self-amputated tail wagging the big dog.

* * *

The following table gives the total official vote for the respective candidates for State officers as cast at the last election:

Watson	145 416
Russell	154 059
Guthrie	90,993
Mason	144 980
Reynolds	153,915
Dockery	33 940
Cooke	145,109
Thompson	184,085
Ayer	188 591
Farman	145,087
Aycock	144 666
Worth	186,948

Taking the votes cast for the respective candidates these figures do not show much scratching in such a large vote. Treasurer Worth leads, Thompson and Ayer follow, these three receiving the full fusion vote. There is one thing pretty well demonstrated by this election, and that is that the Populist vote was cast by men who were formerly Democrats, and that the only effect that this party has had or can have on our politics has been to build up the Republican party and to give a few Populist politicians the offices they were striving for. Having demonstrated that they can elect candidates without Populist assistance, the Republican leaders will henceforth care less for fusion, throw the Populists overboard as soon as they can and go for all there is in sight. This is about what we expected when the fusion business began, and we have said as much more than once. As far as Populism in our State is concerned it is an utter failure, and the same might be said of it from a national standpoint.

* * *

We take it that the big meeting of Cuban sympathizers which was held in New York, Friday night, addressed by Hon. Bourke Cockran, Chas. A Dana and others, is the first of similar meetings that will be held to influence the action of Congress on the Cuban question. Mr. Dana has been one of the most vigorous and persistent advocates of recognition of Cuban independence, and has doubtless done much to mould public sentiment. Some of his most trenchant excoriations of Mr. Cleveland have been inspired by the tardiness shown by the administration in taking a more emphatic and aggressive position in favor of the Cuban strugglers. We do not know what Mr. Cockran's position has been heretofore, but in this speech, which is pronounced an "impassioned" one, he declared unequivocally for recognition not simply of belligerency but of independence, with annexation as a question to be decided in the future, a sentiment which was heartily and vociferously responded to by the audience. We believe that this meeting fairly represents American sentiment, and that by the time that Congress gets down to work there will not be much doubt as to what that sentiment really is. If Gen. Weyler is going to do anything to change the situation he must do it speedily.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—Of course, if the preservation of the nation demands Mark Hanna's election to the Senate, Mr. Sherman cannot afford to be ugly or obstinate about the matter.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—The only city of the East or Middle West that did not go overwhelmingly for sound money was Cleveland. There the Republican majority of last year was decreased. Mr. Hanna lives in Cleveland. And while Illinois gave McKinley a plurality of 134,000, New Jersey 86,000, New York 253,000, Wisconsin 103,000, and even Connecticut 54,000, Ohio—Hanna's home—gave only 61,000.—*New York World, Dem.*

—Secretary Olney gives a setback to the numerous claimants to estates in Holland and other European States by declaring that "it is doubtful if there is money enough in Europe to pay the claims to estates in Holland alone." The amount of time and money that has been given to pursuit of these humbug estates is something enormous, but people seem to be always ready for a new one of any description.—*Indianapolis Sentinel, Dem.*

—Prime Minister Canovas still persists in believing in the success of General Weyler's recent operations. The Captain General has "driven the insurgents out of their fastnesses," says the Senor; and he evidently considers this sufficient foundation for claiming a victory for Spain. Inasmuch as Weyler's plan was not to drive Maceo out, but to circumvent him and hold him fast, it is equally allowable to say that he suffered a defeat.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

—"What, you spent five years at college and then can neither read nor write?"

"That shou l not surprise you, Captaig. I, like y u, was a janitor.—*Journal Amusant.*

—He (pleadingly)—Why can't we be married right away?

She (coyly)—Oh, I can't bear to leave father alone just now.

He (earnestly)—But, my darling, he has had you a long time.

She (freezingly)—Sir!—*Tit Bits.*

—Willis—What do you think of the old way they have of bleeding people?

Wallace—Must have been something in it. I had much better health before I quit shaving myself.—*Town Topics.*

—Merritt—Man was made to mourn, you know.

Cora—And what was woman made for, pray?

Merritt—To make him do so, I suppose.—*Truth.*

—Mabel—"Whose picture, Jack?"

Jack (with confusion)—"Er—that's my sister. She married and lives in Australia."

Mabel (calmly)—"Sister by birth or by rejection?"—*Washington Capital.*

—"What did you see at the horse show?"

"Nothing but the horses, confound it! I was one of the judges."—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Isaacs—"Vot? Dey von't gif me sixty days' credit?"

Young Isaacs—"No, dey say dot you failed only dree months ago."

Isaacs—"Vell, did dey efer know me to fail twice inside of six months?"—*Truth.*

—She—I understand you proposed to Emily while out for a stroll last night?

He—Yes; I won in a walk.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

—"Why did the Puritans ever invent Thanksgiving, do you suppose?"

"I believe because they wanted to have one day in the year upon which they could conscientiously eat a square meal."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Appointments for Visitation by the Bishop of East Carolina.

December 3, Wednesday, Pitt county, Dawson's School House.

December 6, Sunday, 2d in Advent, M. P., Lenoir county, Holy Innocents.

December 6, Sunday, 2d in Advent, E. P., Kinston, S. Mary's.

December 8, Tuesday, E. P., Trenton, Grace.

December 9, Wednesday, Com., Trenton, Grace.

December 13 Sunday, 3rd in Advent, M. P., Snow Hill, S. Barnabas.

December 15, Tuesday, M. P., Farmville, Emanuel.

December 16 Wednesday, E. P., Hamilton, S. Martin's.

December 17, Thursday, Com., Hamilton, S. Martin's.

December 18, Friday, E. P., Winston, S. John's.

December 19, Saturday, Com., Winston, S. John's.

December 20, Sunday, 4th in Advent, Murfreesboro, S. Barnabas.

December 25, Christmas, Woodville, Bertie county, Grace.

December 27, Sunday after Christmas, M. P., Roxobel, S. Mark's.

M. P.—Morning Prayer.

E. P.—Evening Prayer.

Com.—Communion.

At all Morning Services the Holy Communion.

The Vestries will please be ready to meet the Bishop.

The Children will please be prepared to be catechized.

Offerings for Diocesan Missions unless otherwise announced.

—O! many a shaft at Random sent,
Finds mark the archer little meant;
And many a word, at random spoken,
May soothe or wound a heart that's broken.
—*Scott.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

A CARELESS WORD.

MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

"If I had known in the morning
How wearily all the day
The words unkind
Would trouble my mind
I said when you went away,
I had been more careful, darling,
Nor given you needless pain;
But we vex our own
With look and tone
We might never take back again.

"For though in the quiet evening
You might give me the kiss of peace,
Yet it might be
That never for me
The pain of the heart should cease.
How many go forth in the morning
That never come back at night;
And hearts have been broken
For harsh words spoken
That sorrow can never set right.

"We have careful thoughts for the stranger,
And smiles for the sometime guest;
But oft for 'our own'
The little tone.
Though we love 'our own' the best.
Ah, lips with the curve impatient;
Ah, brow with that look of scorn;
'Twere a cruel fate
Were the night too late
To undo the work of the morn!"

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

— Work for God if you wish to be happy.

— There are people who never care for music except when they play the first fiddle.

— The man who is trying to hide behind a hypocrite now will not do it in the judgment.

— Some people talk about what a happy place heaven is and do nothing to make their homes resemble it.

— A wise and holy rule for our neighbor's faults is this: To speak of them to God, and forget them before men.—*Massilon.*

— God does not want roots and leaves, but flowers. Heaven is not a herbarium but a garden. Bottled essences lose their perfume when the stopper is withdrawn. Living flowers censors and load the air with aroma. Piety is a sweet smelling savor to God. Prayer and praise are the blossoms of a devout heart.—*Ram's Horn.*

— We have the assurance that not in a general way, but in a special manner and degree Jesus has prayed for a peculiar blessing in the line of our loving labors in behalf of those to whom we are sent in his name. What need have we to doubt or fear as to the result of our labors which have this intercession in their behalf?—*H. Clay Trumbull.*

— Gentleness is sometimes confounded with weakness. The two are very far apart. When power is made soft by the sweetness of love there is gentleness. There need be no lack of vigor associated with it. Gravity of manner may and should go with much strength of deed. Under the velvet glove the hand of steel and the steel so tempered and trained that it can touch delicately.—*Zion's Herald.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Kinston *Free Press*: Walter Davis, of Asheboro, is the father of twin boys and they were born with their feet joined together. He calls them McKinley and Hobart.

— Wadesboro *Intelligencer*: Last Thursday afternoon a little grand daughter of Mr. John R. Grady, of White Store township, diphtheria. The child, who lived with Mr. Grady, was greatly beloved by him, and a short time after her death the grand father, who was sitting in a chair before the fire, fell over in his wife's lap and expired instantly. Mr. Grady was a one-arm Confederate veteran, and was an excellent citizen. Heart disease was the cause of his death.

— Lexington *Dispatch*: Mrs. Jane Harrison, wife of H. Harrison, Esq., died of pneumonia at her home near Denton, Monday evening. —A telegram was received here Monday morning, announcing the death at Shelby of Mr. John R. Riley, of Riley's store, Randolph county. —Nineteen suits of $10,000 each, have been brought against the Cummock Coal Mining Company by relatives of persons killed in the great mine disaster some time ago.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Mr. Q. K. Nimocks received a telegram this morning from Lawrence, Mississippi, announcing the death in that city at 5 a. m. of his brother, Dr. F. B. Nimocks. —For some time past Mr. F. R. Rose has been in correspondence with parties in Wyoming who desired to come South. Mr. Rose has sent them much information about Cumberland county. Several months ago he received a letter from them saying that if they could dispose of their holdings in Wyoming that they would come to Cumberland county. They are now on their way here, quite a colony Mr. Rose thinks.

—Chatham *Record*: We are pleased to learn that the iron mine at Ore Hill is now being worked successfully and on quite an extensive scale. It is owned and worked by the Greensboro Furnace Company, and the ore is transported by rail from Ore Hill to the company's furnace at Greensboro. The company has constructed about three miles of railroad, running from the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad at Ore Hill, and winding all around the big hill in which the mines are located. Between 75 and 100 men are now employed and this number will soon be largely increased. The ore, after being mined and before shipment, is separated from the dirt by a "washer" which is operated by a 40 horse power engine.

—Salisbury *Truth*: News was received here Thursday morning of the murder of Robt. Jones, colored, by E. A. Barber. As we have been told by parties from Cleveland the story is as follows: Robt. Jones, a peaceful negro, who has been in the employ of Mr. Barber, had a corn shucking of his portion of the corn, which was raised on shares, at Barber's house. A quarrel arose between Barber and Jones, whereupon Barber ordered Jones to leave. Jones reluctantly went to his home some distance away. Barber got his gun and followed him; arriving at Jones' house he called Jones, who came to the door. A quarrel followed. Jones told Barber that he had been ordered away from his (Barber's) house, and that he now wanted him to leave his (Jones'.) At this Jones' wife shut the door. Barber, who was much enraged, and was partly under the influence of whiskey, pushed the door open and shot Jones dead in his own door.

Don't delay with rheumatism. Purify your blood and cure it at once by taking a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla. †

LOST AND FOUND.

"Guess you ain't acquainted with police stations," said the sergeant, "but you seem pretty much at home, just the same."

"Cadga, cudga, cudga," it answered. "Da-da, da-da, da-da."

"We hear all sorts of languages here, but we don't seem to understand you," remarked one of the officers. Then, turning to a fellow policeman, he asked, "Where did you find the kid?"

"I didn't. It found me. I guess its mammy was a-shoppin and it must have walked out of a store. Anyhow, I never caught sight of it until it trotted out into the street and took hold o' my hand. I waited round with it a long time, hopin its mammy would come for it, and then I brought it here."

"Blame me, if it ain't the dandiest youngster I ever clapped eyes on!" put in the sergeant, as the absurd little hand patted the silver star on the sergeant's coat.

"Seems to be well togged out too. Ain't no ordinary, everyday kid, judgin by its clothes."

The object of this conversation now held up its short little arms and wrinkled up its face. The tiny lips began to quiver as no move was made to take it.

"Blamed if I dare hold you!" said the sergeant. "I'd break you somewhere or let you drop, and then where'd you be?"

"Da-da, da-da'da, cudga, cudga," it answered. The sergeant stooped and looked into the sapphire eyes. The little arms closed around the red, fat neck and the tiny mouth smiled in baby happiness. The sergeant's big, awkward hands gathered the bundle of white cashmeres and lace up into a clumsy heap and its babyship cooed happily over the shoulder of the bluecoat.

The child passed from one officer to another until each one had had the honor of seeing the chubby fingers dabble and play with the brass buttons and glittering star. Old Dougherty was the last one to whose care its babyship was given. He put it on the floor and the white shoes pattered up and down the room, while the "goo-goo-goo" continued, as if the babe were anxious to have its entire audience completely aware that while the tongue was not educated, the small feet were accomplished.

"I'll bet my hat," ventured the sergeant, as he looked through his wire cage, "I'll bet my hat that it will be a mighty scared woman that comes for this kid."

"I'd give me month's salary," said Dougherty, "bo jabers, if Oi had its loike." Then, brushing his gray beard against the pink cheek, he took up the bundle of white stuff and carried it to the window, where the sapphire eyes looked out and blinked merrily at the passersby. The sergeant sniffed and blew his nose vigorously. He had suddenly remembered that, many years ago, Dougherty had lost his three children in some frightful accident.

The plump fingers ran along the window glass and the white hooded head nodded at the stream of people that hurried by. But no one noticed, and Dougherty was about to plan some new amusement, when a well dressed man caught sight of the baby's face, and then, nervous and excited, ran into the station house.

"How came this child here?" he demanded, almost fiercely, as he took the little creature into his arms and pressed kisses on the dimpled flesh. "I am the child's father. Tell me quickly how came she here?"

"Number 746 found it in the middle of the street," answered the sergeant, referring to the register. "It was at the corner of S and M, in the busiest part of the shopping district."

"My God! It's a wonder she wasn't crushed to death by the cars or trampled under horses' hoofs."

There was a hurried opening of the station house door, the rustle of silken skirts, and a white faced, trembling woman appeared. At sight of the man and child she stood as if too bewildered and paralyzed to speak. Then the bundle of lace and the white hood and the small shoes began to wiggle and squirm, and, in another moment, the baby was running toward its mother, who now was softly weeping. She clasped the child in her arms, and the sergeant noticed that Dougherty drew his rough sleeve over his eyes and then hurriedly left the room.

It seemed strange, thought the sergeant, that the mother and father of the child appeared so distant. He was still more bewildered when the child's father lifted his hat and said:

"Shall I take Muriel to the carriage?" and the mother answered, half audibly:

"If you will be so kind."

Then they thanked the sergeant for his kindness and passed out into the sunshine.

At the carriage door the man assisted his wife into the vehicle, and then handed the baby to her. She nodded her head in silent thanks. He again lifted his hat and was soon lost in the crowd of passersby.

* * * * * * * * *

That night a woman, with a heavy, sorrowful heart, knelt by the side of her baby's cradle and wept bitterly.

For the first time in several weeks she had been face to face with the man whom she had loved and married—the man whose child she had cared for so tenderly, with true motherly affection and devotion.

Had she but taken the opportunity to bid him return, had she but begged him to end the wretchedness of the past month, had her lips but obeyed the commands of her heart, could she for once have murdered her pride and extended her hand to him, how different might their future be!

Such thoughts flew through her mind with agonizing, tormenting quickness. There was no world outside her own heavy heart. Her head fell among the down coverlets of the cradle, and she sobbed aloud.

She did not hear the soft step behind her. She did not know that some one had entered the room until an arm was about her and a beseeching voice was saying:

"Clare! Wife! I have returned to beg forgiveness. Please be friends again. I cannot exist without you. Please! Please!"

"It was such a silly quarrel, wasn't it, dear?" she said, struggling closer to him and raising her wet eyes to his, "and yet we were so stubborn. I'm sure we'll never quarrel again, and, even if we do, you won't go away, will you? And we won't wait a whole month to make up, will we?"

The tiny creature in the cradle moved. The small arms reached out and clutched at the silken hangings of the canopy. Two sapphire eyes opened and looked at the man and woman to whom the happenings of renewed love had come.—Chicago Record.

His Unprofessional Advice.

Two or three lawyers were discussing the tricks of their trade.

"A big, burly fellow from the Michigan pine forests came into my office," said one of them, "and told a very mean story about a rich man here in town who was trying to cheat him out of $2,000 or $3,000 and who had managed to get a pretty tight clutch on the money. The backwoodsman looked and talked like an honest man, and the old miser's reputation was mean enough to match the story, so I felt inclined to believe it. When he had finished, I looked him up and down from head to foot. He asked me what I was looking him over for. 'Well,' said I, 'I was thinking that if I were over 6 feet tall and as powerful a man as you I wouldn't hire a lawyer to help me get that money.' The man's excited face smoothed out into blank astonishment. 'What do you mean?' he said. I answered: 'I mean just what I say. You are sure, are you, that he has that money in his office?' 'He had it there last night.' 'Well, you don't need a lawyer.'

"The man turned on his heel and left without another word. In a day or two he sent me a check for $50 and his thanks for my advice."—Chicago Times-Herald.

All caveats are drawn up in substantially the same form as applications for inventions, must contain descriptions and models, and each must be limited to a single discovery or invention.

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Infests the blood of humanity. It appears in varied forms, but is forced to yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood and cures all such diseases. Read this:

"In September, 1894, I made a misstep and injured my ankle. Very soon afterwards,

A Sore

two inches across formed and in walking to favor it I sprained my ankle. The sore became worse; I could not put my boot on and I thought I should have to give up at every step. I could not get any relief and had to stop work. I read of a cure of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. Before I had taken all of two bottles the sore had healed and the swelling had gone down. My

Foot

is now well and I have been greatly benefited otherwise. I have increased in weight and am in better health. I cannot say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. H. BLAKE, So. Berwick, Me.

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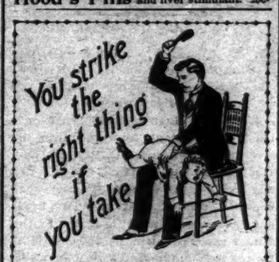

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Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Whiteville, Nov. 22, 23.

Bladen circuit, Antioch, Nov. 28, 29.

Wilmington, Bladen Street, Dec. 3.

Onslow circuit Tabernacle, Dec. 5, 6

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The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 lb. Jute			6
Standard			6¾
BACON—			
Hams, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Sides, ₩ lb	6	@	7
Shoulders, ₩ lb	6	@	6¾
BEESWAX, ₩ lb	23	@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ₩ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15	@	
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	40	@	45
Virginia Meal	40	@	45½
COTTON TIES—₩ bundle		@	1 30
CANDLES—₩ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	20
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—₩ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE—₩ lb—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	10	@	16
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—₩ dozen	19	@	16
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ₩ barrel	32 00	@	33 00
Mackerel, No 1, ₩ half-barrel	17 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ₩ barrel	15 00	@	16 00
Mackerel, No 2, ₩ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ₩ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 00	@	3 50
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ₩ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5	@	10
FLOUR—₩ barrel—	3 35	@	3 50
Low grade	3 25	@	3 30
Choice	3 35	@	3 75
Straight	4 75	@	4 85
First Patent	4 85	@	5 25
GLUE—₩ lb	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—₩ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White		@	1 45
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	40
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	40
Oats, from store	30	@	33½
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	45	@	50
HIDES, ₩ lb—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western		@	97
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	3	@	3½
LARD, ₩ lb—			
Northern	5½	@	6½
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ₩ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ₩ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	15 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	18 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring	15 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	32
" in tierces		@	30
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	30
" in tierces		@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	18	@	20
" in tierces	14	@	16
Syrup, in hhds	13	@	
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut 60d basis	3 35	@	3 54
PORK, ₩ barrel—			
City Mess	8 50	@	9 00
Rump		@	8 00
Prime		@	7 50
ROPE, ₩ lb	10	@	11
SALT, ₩ sack, Coarse		@	75
Liverpool		@	90
Lisbon		@	
American		@	85
Ground, in sacks	90	@	1 00
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ₩ M	3 00	@	4 00
Common	1 50	@	2 25
Cypress	3 50	@	3 75
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Granu'd		@	4½
Standard A		@	4¼
White Extra C		@	4¼
Extra C, Golden		@	4¼
C, Yellow		@	4
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	3½	@	6
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	8 00
Mill, Fair	5 00	@	6 00
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary		@	4 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	5	@	6
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, November 28.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market dull; nothing doing.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 50 per bbl for Strained and $1 55 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 10 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Quiet. Hard 1.40, Yellow Dip 2.00, and Virgin 1.90 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 25½@26½c; rosin, strained, $1 30; good strained $1 35; tar $0 95; crude turpentine 1 10, 1 50, 1 60.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	96
Rosin	419
Tar	108
Crude Turpentine	118

Receipts same day last year—93 casks spirits turpentine, 551 bbls rosin, 350 bbls tar, 80 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7¼c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4¼	cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	6¼	" "
Low Middling	6¾	" "
Middling	7¼	" "
Good Middling	7 7-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 8¼c.

Receipts—1,818 bales; same day last year, 1,805.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 40@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c.

CORN—Firm; 38 to 40 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 11½c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.35; six inch, $2.50 to 3.50; seven inch, $3.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $8.00 to 7.50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, November 28—Evening.—Money on call 2@3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange was firm, with actual business in bankers bills 488¼@488½ sixty days and 486¼@486¾ for demand. Commercial bills 483@488. Government bonds steady; United States coupon fours 110¼; United States twos 95¾; State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 97½; North Carolina sixes 119. Railroad bonds lower.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to day was neglected.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, November 28—Evening.—Cotton dull; middling gull 7 15-16c; middling 7 11-16c.

Cotton futures—market closed easy; November 7 43, December 7 44, January 7 53, February 7 60, March 7 67, April 7 69, May 7 77, June 7 81, July 7 84, August 7 86. Sales 116,900 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 189 bales; gross 4,447 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France — bales; to the Continent — bales; forwarded 3,941 bales; sales — bales; sales to spinners — bales; stock 337,085 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 49 816 bales; exports to Great Britain 24,941 bales; to France 3 950 bales; to the Continent 8,348 bales; stock 1,481,059 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 3 586,377 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,267 599 bales; exports to France 284,286 bales; exports to the Continent 740,128 bales.

Flour steady, dull and unchanged. Southern flour steady and unchanged; common to fair extra $3 85@3 45; good to choice $3 45@3 60. Wheat—spot dull and firmer; ungraded red 87c@$1 00½; No. 1 Northern 93¾c; options opened strong and advanced 1@1½c declined 1@1¼c and closed weak at unchanged prices to ¼c loss, with speculation fair; No. 2 red November 90¼c, December 90¼c; January 90½; May 89¾. Corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 29½@29¾c at elevator and 30½@30¾c afloat; options were dull and steady at unchanged prices; November 29¾c; December 29¾c; January —c; May 33¾c. Oats—spot dull and firm; options easier and dull; December 23¾c; May 26¾c. spot—No. 2, 24c; No. 2 white 26¾c; mixed Western 23@25½. Lard strong and quiet Western steam $4 30; city $3 75. December $4 25, nominal; refined steady; Continent $4 65, South America $4 90; compound $4 50@4 75. Pork firm; sales 150 barrels; new mess $8 25@8 75. Butter—choice firm; State dairy 11@15½c; do. creamery 14@23c; Western dairy 8@18c; Elgins 23½@23c. Eggs quiet and steady; State and Pennsylvania 22@26c; ice house 16@18c; Western fresh 22@24c; do. per case $3 25@5 00; Southern 21@23c; limed 15½@16c. Cotton seed oil barely steady

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

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CARLOS MARTYN, D.D., New York City.

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The Morning Star.

OLD FASHIONED LOVE.

We are "so out of date," they say,
Ned and I.
We love in an old fashioned way,
Long since gone by.
He says I am his helpmate true
In everything,
And I—well, I will own to you
He is my king.

We met in no romantic way
'Twixt "glow and gloom."
He wooed me on a winter day
And in—a room.
Yet through life's hours of stress and storm
When griefs befell,
Love kept our small home corner warm,
And all was well.

Ned thinks no woman like his wife,
But let that pass.
Perhaps we view the dual life
Through roseate glass.
Even if the prospects be not bright
We hold it true
The heaviest burdens may grow light
When shared by two.
—Philadelphia Times.

A FLYING MARRIAGE.

"Buckle, sir—the Rev. Dr. Buckle," he said, leaning over the back of the seat before me and grasping my hand heartily.

"Glad to know you," I replied. "Indeed I've been longing for some one to talk to, for it seems to me that this journey is interminable."

"Slow train—bad road," said my new made friend, throwing his high hat on the back of his head and biting the end off a cigar. "Oh, I see you smoke. Don't fill your pipe. Take one of these—excellent—made by a member of my congregation."

Even had not experience taught me to refuse cigars offered by clergymen, and in particular clergymen with solid white ties, I would have declined the moldy looking weed that the doctor held toward me.

"I only smoke a pipe," I said, stretching the truth a little that he might not feel offended. Then I pressed my face against the window and peered out into the dismal country through which we were running. Now we were plunging through lonely stretches of dark woods, now running across wide reaches of newly cleared fields, with here and there a log house rising above the waste of fallen trees, just visible in the half light of the moon which was rising above the mountains a few miles away. Following us as we spun along was a white, smooth road that glistened in the moonlight close to the track. Once in awhile we lost it in the darkness of the woods, but as quickly as we emerged into the more open country we could see it at our side again, hugging us close, which, I reflected, was but natural in such a dreary land.

"Fine country, eh?" said Dr. Buckle, "I don't think, as my third son, a clever lad, if there ever was one, says. It just happens that I know this region pretty well. There! Did you see that place where the road crossed a creek on a wooden bridge? That was where they dropped me."

"Dropped you?" I ventured inquiringly.

"Pardon me. I thought that I had been telling you about it," returned the minister, tilting his tile still further back on his head. "What memories the sight of that place engenders! You see, sir, some ten years ago I had a charge in this very locality—at Polesville, five miles down the road. There were two churches, one at the village and the other back in the country some six miles, and I alternated between them. The charge was indeed a poor one, but I was a struggling young divine then, with a wife and four little ones to support, and I was glad enough to have a snug parsonage, a salary of $500 per year and an average of three donation parties per annum. It was the salary question that eventually drove me away from the place—a change for the better, to be sure, as I have now a splendid church in Punkington. By the bye, I wish, if you ever stop there, you would give us a call and see our new pulpit furniture."

"But your story?" I interrupted, for I saw that he was prone to wander from the subject of his discourse.

"Ah! There I was forgetting my tale to speak of pulpit trappings. Your pardon. The trouble was that fully four-fifths of my salary was paid by two families, both wealthy farmers, the Bunders and the Springhouses. Unfortunately for me these families had been at odds for years over a matter of a line fence. In the west there would have been some lead exchanged, but this is a peaceable country, and so they contented themselves by quarreling in court and never passing a word elsewhere. To the rule, however, there was one exception—Henry Bunder and Kate Springhouse."

The doctor was evincing such garrulity that I felt a little uneasy and broke again the thread of his story.

"See here. I think I know the rest. They sang in the same choir; they loved; you married them clandestinely; salary cut off; left you a parsonage, $500 per year and three donation parties."

"True, true," said the divine, stroking his long beard, "but that was not what I was going to tell you about. I proposed to relate the events as they affected me and not the young couple—to tell you how the wedding ended where the road crossed the bridge. May I go on?"

"By all means. Your pardon. I believed that I had divined your tale."

"In general, yes: in detail, no. But to continue. I was not aware of this exception until one October night just about ten years ago, when a loud banging at the parsonage door awakened my wife and me from our sleep. At my request Mrs. Buckle went down stairs to see what it was.

"'Who is there?' she called through the keyhole.

"'John Bunder,' came the answer, 'and he wants Preacher Buckle pretty quick too.'

"Believing it a matter of importance, my wife rashly called me down stairs to attend to the matter in hand, while she retired. And still more rashly, I opened the door a crack and demanded to know what was wanted at such an hour.

"'It's John Bunder and Kate Springhouse wants you marry 'em, preacher,' said the big fellow whom I saw stamping to and fro on the porch. 'And you'll have to do it quick.'

"'Indeed,' says I, 'and this is a nice hour to wake an honest preacher for such a purpose.'

And then, my curiosity getting the better of my discretion, I unchained the door and opened wider the crack that I might obtain a good view of the party at the gate. There were three of them sitting in a light spring wagon, to which were attached two lively mules. In the moonlight I could just discern the small form of Kate Springhouse, clad in white and seated in front beside her burly lover, young Bunder. I realized at once that this wedding was fraught with not a little danger to me, and hence decided to act cautiously.

"'I would prefer that you and your friends would go elsewhere,' I said to the man outside. 'For instance, over the mountains to Brother'—

"Before I had finished my objection the girl screamed, 'They're coming!' The big fellow on the porch threw his weight against the door with such violence that I, small man as I am, flew backward to the floor with such force as to partially stun me. When I recovered my senses, I found myself on the hind seat of the wagon, with a man at either side, and Henry Bunder, his sweetheart clinging to him, before me, madly lashing the mules.

"'He has come to,' one of the men whispered.

"Kate Springhouse gave a little scream of joy, which was followed by another of fear and an involuntary seizure of her lover's arm.

"'I hear them,' he said, 'but we will be married before they catch us.'

"As I sat there in that rough, rushing, bounding wagon, hatless, with no protection from the autumn winds other than a light horse blanket my kidnapers had thrown about me, the words of an old sermon of mine came back to me, bringing endless comfort. It was from the first clause of Proverbs, i, 17, 'Better is a dry morsel.' In that discourse I made a point of the fact that anything is better than nothing; that as we are is better than not being; that better is a dry morsel than no morsel. Now if you refer back to I Kings ii"—

"Excuse me for interrupting, doctor!" I exclaimed. "But I shall certainly attend church in Punkington to hear your discourse, but for the present about this elopement."

"Pardon, pardon!" said the minister, relighting his cigar. "I was wandering to be sure. The young people lost no time in explaining what was wanted, and I, realizing that the quicker it was done the closer to home they would leave me, was not unwilling to begin. We had by this time struck into this road that we are following and were swinging along at a steady run. The light wagon swayed to and fro so that I had difficulty in retaining my feet when I stood up to perform the ceremony. The bride and groom remained seated, for the latter was busy with the driving. Scarcely had the first words left my mouth when we heard behind us, a faint call to stop, and turning I saw a buckboard, drawn by two dashing horses, just appearing into view over the brow of the hill a quarter of a mile behind. I saw the moonlight gleam on something that savored of guns, and a cold chill crept over my frame.

"'It's pa!' exclaimed the bride. 'But go ahead, Mr. Buckle. It will do no good to let your teeth chatter.'

"My teeth did chatter, and with cause, for, besides the scantiness of my garb, the persons following us fired a gun. I heard the report and ducked, and I am positive that a bullet whistled a few inches above my head, with that peculiar sound we read so much of in war history. The marriage ceremony is really very short, but performed under such conditions it seemed to me endless. But at length it was done.

"'I suppose you will let me off now,' I said, for I could hear clearer than ever the clatter of horses' feet behind us and knew that our pursuers were closing. I did not want to witness the meeting.

"'Not just yet, doctor,' said one of the big fellows at my side. 'The marriage certificate next, and the heaviest signs first.'

"And with that he drew from his pocket the needed paper. Mary Springhouse put her name in the proper place, and then young Bunder signed. The rattle of wheels came louder, but we were in the woods and could not see the pursuers.

"'My turn next,' says I, seizing the pencil from the groom.

"'Not on your life" yells the big fellow who held me. 'Heaviest first.'

"And with that he seized the certificate and pencil and witnessed the paper. Then he leaped off behind and disappeared in the woods. We had emerged into that clearing where you saw the bridge when a call to stop came to us again. I dared not look back, but I saw the whip fall on the mules, and they plunged forward with a lightened load, for the second witness had signed and left us. There was a report, and again I seemed to hear the whistling bullet intended for the groom, a fact that caused me to involuntarily start to jump, to find my escape balked, for the bride clung fast to my blanket.

"'Sign the certificate,' she screamed.

"I signed—a very peculiar signature to be sure, but it satisfied her, and she expressed her satisfaction by giving me a push that sent me flying from the vehicle into the road by the bridge.

"When I regained my senses, I was lying in the ditch at the roadside, my feet partially immersed in the waters of the creek. My position was such that my prostrate body could not have been seen from the road, and the pursuers must have driven by the spot, little suspecting that one of the chief and most unwilling actors of the drama lay bleeding within a few feet of them. For bleeding I was. My head was badly cut, my back and sides bruised so that every step caused me misery. I listened attentively, but heard no sound of hoofs or wheels and so determined that the pursuit was now far away. Weary, cold and wounded, I set out for home, five miles back along the dreary road and through those lonely woods. The sun was just rising when I dragged myself up the steps of the parsonage and fell exhausted into the arms of the agonized Mrs. Buckle."

"'Did Henry and Kate get away safely, doctor?" I asked.

"'Yes, they did," was the reply. "That was why I got away too. The little affair created such enmity between the two families and myself that they refused to contribute longer to the church. But as Solomon says in Proverbs y, and"—

"Punk-ing-ton!" bawled the brakeman, banging the door open.

I did not hear the verse from my companion, for it was lost in the clanging of bells, scrape of brakes and the scuffle of passengers' feet.

"I've enjoyed meeting you immensely, sir," said the divine, seizing my hand. "I hope we will see you at our church if you ever stop here. Goodby!"

And he was gone. I sighed and relighted my pipe.—New York Sun.

HARSH MANAGERS.

It Seems to Be the Custom to Humor Nagging, Profane Bosses.

"The way some men are managed is queer sometimes," the manager of a big concern remarked to an acquaintance who had dropped into the office. "I have never had any difficulty in managing men and getting the proper amount of work out of them, and I think I have some executive ability, but I doubt whether I could manage a gang of workmen on the river front, and I think that if I were a workman I would not be managed as I have seen men managed. I happened to be near one of the drydocks during the shifting of an old propeller from the deck to the shore. It wasn't what any one would call an expert job, but if you had seen and heard the foreman of the gang of workmen you would have thought that he was moving a battleship. The propeller had been removed from the hull in the dock, and a new one was to be put in its place. Planks had been placed over the space between the dock and the shore, and all that the men had to do besides pulling was to be careful that the propeller shouldn't roll off into the water. They had strong tackle and long rollers, and after they had stretched and fastened the tackle it was an easy job. The foreman directed every movement, and the way he bossed the men was amazing, but they didn't seem to mind it. Swear! Well, you ought to have heard him, or perhaps you ought not to have heard him. If anything slipped a little bit, he swore, and if something didn't move just right he swore. He would tell one man to do something, and an instant afterward he would undo it himself, swearing all the while.

"Finally they moved the mass of iron to the ends of the planks and began to pull it up the incline. The foreman acted as if he were in hot water all the time, and it was a wonder that he didn't fall overboard. Some of the men went ashore and hauled on the tackle, and two of them attended to the rollers. The thing was heavy, and it had to be moved slowly. 'Pull, there! What th' 'ell you doing? Going to sleep? Hold on! Now! Pull! Once more! Hold on! What's the matter with you? Hold fast, I say! Here, you, shift that roller! Not that way! Gimme that! Now! Easy! Once more!' I have left out the cuss words, but perhaps you have some notion of how he went on. I watched the men to see how they took that kind of treatment. Not one of them said a word during the hall hour that I stood there. They were not foreigners, and they were not stupid. In fact, I thought any one of them was the equal of the foreman in intelligence and knowledge of his trade. They were inclined to be sullen, I thought, no matter how many times he swore at them and nagged them."—New York Herald.

An idea, like a ghost (according to the common notion of a ghost), must be spoken to a little before it will explain itself. —Dickens.

QUAINT ARCTIC LEGEND.

An Old Russian Story About the Lost Tribes of Israel.

Years and years ago, so the legend runs, an exiled Jew on the bleak wilds of northern Siberia, in an effort to reach an overhanging branch of a tree, placed his foot upon a log floating in the water. No sooner had his foot touched the log when it seemed inspired with life and moved rapidly off, bearing the exile away toward the vast icefields, which were plainly visible and plentiful toward the north. Rapidly the current swept the log northward, bearing with it the unfortunate Jew, who was so benumbed with fear and cold that he was unable to formulate a plan of escape from his perilous position.

For three consecutive days and nights the prisoner clung to the log, passing through towering fields of icebergs and dashing under arches cut by the current through the sky-scraping fields of ice. Out into beautiful sunshine our traveler eventually emerged. The grass was green, and the trees were garbed in the splendor of nature, and birds made merry music on every branch. People, great in numbers, were congregated on either bank of the stream, all dressed in holiday raiment of the finest texture, but similar in character to the clothing worn by our ancestors 2,000 years ago. The current of the stream ceased to flow, the log drifted to the bank, and the almost famished and thoroughly frightened traveler repeated for the thousandth time the Hebrew words, "Shama—Israel," and in uncertain manner dismounted from the log.

The inhabitants crowded about, and, speaking in Hebrew (with which language he was thoroughly conversant), learned of his need of food and rest and supplied those wants, after which they inquired whence he came and whither he was going. Numerous inquiries were made regarding the people who lived beyond their circumscribed world, who in reciprocity informed him of themselves and their mode of living, which had in nowise changed since the advent of the Christian era.

They worked and worshiped even as did the Jew in ancient times, when Palestine was a garden and Jerusalem the center of civilization. The traveler learned that these people were the lost tribes of Israel, who had migrated to this godly country, led by the descendant of Aaron named Joseph, who had passed away without leaving any descendants. With them they had brought many of the vessels and much of the paraphernalia of Solomon's temple and patterned their house of worship after this famous temple of Jerusalem.

The traveler was told that the stream's current was active six days in the week and on the seventh became quiet and did not move, but as he was a member of a different tribe from themselves he would not be allowed to remain within the country. So he was placed in a boat, which was pushed out into the current, and was borne by a circuitous route back to Siberia. Afterward he was pardoned, returned to Russia and told his adventure.—Atlanta Jewish Sentiment.

The Two Bell Signal For Starting.

An explanation of the practice of ringing two bells to start a street car was made by an old street car man, and, if not trustworthy, it is ingenuous. He declared that when horse cars were first used here one bell was used to start the car and one bell to stop it. The horses soon broke down. They foundered at the knees, or their shoulders gave way. Every device that could be thought of was to ease up the strain of starting. Spiral springs were put on all the traces, but no good resulted. Finally a countryman who had been employed a week as a driver suggested that two bells be used to start the car, and he averred that when the horses got used to it they would set themselves at the first ring and be ready to pull at the second. The plan was tried and was so successful that it has been in use ever since. —Philadelphia Record.

The General In His Own Country.

Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C., tells this story: An entertainment was given in his honor at his Norfolk home on his return from Egypt. Among the crowd assembled on the occasion was the wife of an agricultural laborer. She was very eager to know Sir Evelyn Wood, and a bystander pointed him out to her.

"What," she exclaimed in amazement, "that little man, General Wood! Why, my owd man could clout (thrash) him easily."

"Never," said Sir Evelyn as he concluded his story, "had I felt more humiliated in my life."—Westminster Gazette.

At a Military Examination.

Officer—The opponents of our military system say that standing armies are disastrous to the country. Can you name anything that is more disastrous?

Cadet—Yes, a runaway army.—London Tit-Bits.

St. Louis' Population.

The St. Louis Directory for 1896, just issued, indicates that the population of the city is now 611,268, an increase of 145,059 since 1890.

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Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

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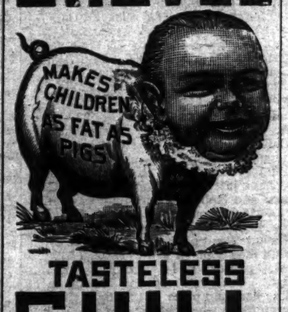
GROVES



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Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
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W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND		STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND	
34	10		77	33
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	3 00	Lv...Mulberry street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv....Surry street....Ar	12 30	3 32
9 50		Ar...Jacksonville.....Lv		12 05
11 00	3 55	Lv " Ar	10 48	10 45
11 55	4 30	Lv...Maysville.....Lv	10 00	9 15
12 30	4 44	Lv...Pollocksville....Lv	9 28	8 40
1 35	5 3	Ar...Newbern.....Lv	9 20	8 10
	P M		A m	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

R. A. WHITING, General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager.
my 22 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.43 a m, Warsaw 11.14 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 p m, Wilson 12.42 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.32 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.58 p m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 1.00 P M No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 6.30 p m, Warsaw 5.43 p m, Goldsboro 2.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 p m, Weldon 11.48 a m, †Norfolk 3.30 a m, Petersburg 5.32 a m, Richmond 4.30 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.35 a m, Philadelphia 10.40 a m, New York 1.33 p m, Boston 5.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 5.25 P M No. 35—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.32 p m, Chadbourn 5.04 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.30 p m, Columbia 9.50 p m, Denmark 6.30 a m, Augusta 9.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 8.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.13 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.19 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.09 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.30 a m No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.00 a m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.00 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.25 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rock Mount 5.40 a m, leave Wilson 6.15 a m, Goldsboro 7.00 a m, Warsaw 7.51 a m, Magnolia 8.03 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.25 p m No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.50 p m Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.37 p m, Sumter 7.15 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 6.10 p m, Halifax 6.55 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 8.30 p m, Greenville 8.57 p m, Kinston 7.55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.32 a m. Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 3 40 p m; returning leave Parmele 9 35 a m and 6 30 p m, arrives Washington 11 25 a m and 7.20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.25 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.30 a m., Arrive Tarboro 9.10 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7 10 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8 3 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9 00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10 35 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.16 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 5.45 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Fee Dee 9 10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9 43 a m; Rowland 10 03 a m, returning leaves Rowland 5 38 p m, arrives Dillon 5.56 p m, Latta 6.09 p m, Fee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.20 p m, leave Conway 2 20 p m, Chadbourn 5.30 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on CBeraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8 53 a m, 9 10 a m and 8 25 p m, arrive Darlington 9 28 a m, 10 10 a m and 9 05 p m, leave Darlington 9 31 a m and 10 07 p m, arrive Cheraw 10 40 a m and 12 30 p m, leave Cheraw 12 45 p m, arrive Wadesboro 3 25 p m, Returning leave Wadesboro 5 p m, arrive Cheraw 4 45 p m, leave Cheraw 4 45 p m and 5 15 p m, arrive Darlington 7 p m and 6 21 p m. Leave Darlington 7 30 p m, 6 27 and 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8.15 p m, 8 55 p m and 8 15 a m.

Daily except Sunday. Sunday trains leave Floyds 7 30 a m, Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m. Returning leave Florence 9 a m, Darlington 9 30 a m, arrive Floyds 9 40 a m. Trains leave Gibson 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m Sumter 9 25 a m. Returning, leave Sumter 7 30 p m. Darlington 9 10 p m, arrive Bennettsville 11 01 p m, Gibson 10 25 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 37 p m, Manning 6.56 p m, arrive Lane's 7 27 p m, leave Lanes 8.24 a m, Manning 9.10 a m, arrive Sumter 9.39 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7 10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m; 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.26 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.50 p m. Smithfield 3.35 p m, Dunn 3.56 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m. 1.07 a m, Rowland 5.36 p m, returning leave Rowland 10 00 a m, Fayetteville 11.40 a m, 10.58 p m, Dunn 12.07 a m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.40 p m, 12 12 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 35 a m, Creston 5 31 a m, arrive Denmark 6.20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 57 p m, Creston 5 42 p m, Sumter 6.50 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5.45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9 15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 8.10 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 9.10 p m. Returning leave Lucknow 6 05 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.35 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

E. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. nov 17 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.

In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST.		STATIONS.	GOING WEST.	
13 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday.			4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday.	
Arrive	Le

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 29, 1896

CLEVELAND TALKS.

Gives His Views at Length Upon the Future of the Democratic Party.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—An evening paper here prints an account of a conversation between President Cleveland and a prominent Democratic politician, in which the former expressed at length his views upon the future of the Democratic party. The President believes, according to the story, that while a blunder was made by the leaders who controlled the convention at Chicago last July, he is hopeful that many of the men responsible for that action will be convinced of their folly in the near future. He expects to see the organization brought back into the true Democratic path and he is confident that the party, by repudiating at the first opportunity the doctrines proclaimed at Chicago, can quickly recover much of the ground lost in the late campaign. It is to those Democrats who followed Bryan solely on the ground of "regularity" and to their brethren who organized the movement leading to the Indianapolis convention that Mr. Cleveland looks for the reorganization and the rehabilitation of the Democratic party. He is confident that they will not follow the free silver extremists into the Populist camp, but will gladly come back into the Democratic fold when the "parting of the ways" is reached, as it will be very shortly, in his opinion. The number of these Democrats is much greater, Mr. Cleveland believes, than most persons suspect. It is his estimate that in many of the Southern States particularly, probably a third of the votes given Mr. Bryan were cast by Democrats who were influenced in registering their ballots exclusively by the idea of "regularity."

Mr. Cleveland is said to expect that the radical element of the party, composed as it is of men who enthusiastically indorse all the dangerous doctrines proclaimed at Chicago, will shortly be swallowed up in the Populist organization. It is the President's idea that the sooner they go the better it will be for the Democratic party. He wants the reorganization to be effected along the lines laid down in the Indianapolis platform, which he regards as the embodiment of essential Democratic principles.

The President insists that it is only to the Democratic party, purified and rejuvenated as he hopes it will be by the strengthening off process and by successions from the Republicans and independent voters, that the people can look with any degree of hope of confidence for relief from their burdens. He thinks the greatest dangers which now menace the country are the greed of organized wealth and the rapacity of corporations. He sees in the return of the Republican party to power no prospect of the abatement of these evils.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Sold at the Highest Point of the Year—Corn and Oats Closed Lower—Pork Products Were Higher.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, November 28.—Wheat sold at the highest point of the year shortly after the opening this morning. The advance was not permanent, however, and on realizing sales prices broke two cents and closed well under last night The opening showed the customary bulge over night, and the bulls were in an exultant state over the enhanced values. During the morning Toledo scored the dollar mark, but as the contract grade at that place is No. 2 red, which is selling at fancy premiums everywhere, the importance of the fact was not so great as it otherwise would have been. The cash demand was very slow to-day, and Liverpool bids were still out of line. May wheat opened from 85⅛ to 85¼c, sold at 85⅜, declined to 83⅝c, closing at 85⅜@85¢ —¾@⅞c under yesterday. Cash wheat easy.

Corn—An advance of ½d in Liverpool helped corn materially. The opening strength of wheat was, of course, the main agent for producing firmness, but when a reaction in that market took place there was a like disposition evinced by corn. May corn opened at 27⅝c, declined to and closed at 27⅛c—¼@⅜c under yesterday. Cash corn was firm early, but later on was quoted ¼c lower.

Oats rose and sank in price with wheat. The action was purely a matter of sympathy, nothing in the news bearing the imprint of choice. May oats closed ¼c lower. Cash oats were quiet and steady.

Provisions participated in the early improvement of wheat and was also assisted by an advance of 5@10c in the price of hogs. There was some buying by the packers and covering by shorts, the demand sustaining prices reasonably well. At the close January pork and ribs were each 7½c higher and January lard 5c higher.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

The Visible Supply of Cotton—Crop in Sight—New York Sun's Review of the Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, November 28.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,675,889 bales, of which 3,373,689 bales are American, against 3,677,300 bales and 3,337,100 bales respectively last year.

Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns 333,938 bales. Receipts from the plantations, 341,078 bales. Crop in sight 4,587,600 bales.

The *Sun* says: Spot cotton here was unchanged; no sales. The continued liberal crop movement, both at the ports and the interior towns, forced realizing sales to-day, depressing prices sharply. Yesterday the port receipts for the week were estimated at as low as 275,000, but to-day the movement is expected to reach last week's figures, which were 308,000. New Orleans sold here but the trading was mainly local.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, November 28.—Rosin quiet; strained common to good $1 90. Spirits turpentine steady at 27@27½c.

SAVANNAH, November 28.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24½c; sales 1,363 casks; receipts 636 casks. Rosin firm and prices unchanged, with sales of 4,000 barrels; receipts 5,753 barrels.

CHARLESTON, November 28.—Spirits turpentine and rosin dull.

The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes: Reserve, increase, $9,106,050; loans, increase, $8,856,900; specie, increase, $187,600; legal tenders, increase, $6,858,300; deposits, increase, $14,389,000; circulation, decrease, $118,900. The banks now hold $81,411,625 in excess of legal requirements.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

A STARTLING STORY

TOLD THE CUBA JUNTA AT NEW YORK CITY.

Three Thousand Spaniards Killed in an Engagement with Maceo's Forces Before Weyler Took the Field—Reports of Operations of the Cuban Government.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, November 28.—Lieut Jose Felix Rios, a special messenger from the Cuban Government to the Junta in this city, arrived here last night on the Clyde steamer Algonquin from Jacksonville. This afternoon he told a startling story in the headquarters of the Cubans in this city, which would go to show almost beyond doubt that a battle which took place in the Rubi hills in October last, and in which 3,000 Spaniards are said to have been killed, had been construed into an engagement with Weyler's troops in the same territory about a week ago. The details of the October battle are strikingly similar to the details of the story of Weyler's alleged engagement, which was attributed to Lieutenant Rios, although he now denies that he ever gave out such an interview. He declares, instead, that what he said about the alleged engagement with Weyler was simply common talk in Jacksonville while he was there. His story is as follows:

"I am a Galician and went to Cuba when eleven years of age. For a long time I have been in the commission business in Havana. Having worked hard for the Cuban cause, I was some time ago appointed a lieutenant in the Gomez army. On October 23d last I was given documents by Gen. Gomez and by the Cuban Government, represented by Gen. Cisneros, at a town called Arancana and encampment near Camaguay. With eight men I left a certain part of the island in a small boat and set a course for Nassau. We arrived there in five days. A Spanish gunboat, which had been hunting for us, got into port two hours later, but she was quarantined and we were safe. From Nassau, after some delay, we went to Jacksonville, thence to this city."

Some shrewd questioning at this point led Lieut. Rios off the subject of his story and into the details of a fight that he said occurred in the Rubi hills just where Gen. Maceo's engagement with Weyler's troops is said to have taken place. He declared that he knew it to be an absolute fact that the Spanish General Melquizo, with 15,000 men, the exact number that Maceo is said to have engaged a few weeks ago, came suddenly upon Gen. Maceo with 5,000 Cuban patriots behind him. As usual the Cubans got to work first and before Melquizo could get his line in shape he was greeted with a shower of leaden hail that mowed great gaps in his line. The battle continued for some time before Maceo, who had evidently been waiting for Spain's soldiery, began to slowly retreat. At this point as in the story of the alleged Weyler engagement, the dynamite incident comes in. Hundreds of Spanish soldiers were killed instantly by the discharge of the deadly substance almost under their feet. The carnage was terrible. Maceo still retreated and was followed slowly by the broken lines of the Spanish forces. Then, from this eminence—this same eminence is mentioned in the alleged Weyler engagement—Maceo brought a dynamite gun to bear on the Spanish troops and killed off several hundred soldiers before darkness ended the fighting. Maceo and his victorious troops got away. Lieut. Rios declared here that the Cuban loss was only thirty. The Spanish force, he declared, lost nearly 2,000 men.

Lieut. Rios was then asked if the story dated November 26th, from Jacksonville, Fla., and purporting to be an interview with him, was true. He replied, through an interpreter, that the Weyler story he knew nothing about, but explained when he was told its purport that he had heard the same thing before leaving on the Algonquin for this city.

"Do you know whether it was true?" he was asked. His reply was that he knew nothing at all about it.

This seems to settle the story of Gen Weyler's engagement with Maceo's men in the Rubi hills district, which he has declared was an untruth and which the Cubans have said was a fact.

Lieut. Rios says, regarding the occupancy of the province of Camaguay by the Cubans: "The Cuban Government is in healthy operation in this district. The Spaniards have given it up. In the mountains, under the roofs of old farm houses, the new Government of Cuba Libre conducts schools for the children of the patriots. The pupils range in age from 7 to 18 years, all the boys of a greater age than that being engaged in the fight for the island's liberty. In the provinces of Camaguay and Orienti, they have shoemakers' shops for the shoeing of the Cuban soldiers and blacksmith shops for the shoeing of the patriots' horses. A sort of tax is levied there by the Government, but it is not compulsory. These provinces the Civil Governors Mendosa and Manuel Cespedes are in charge of. A very small force of men is all to protect the people there."

He was accompanied to this city on the Algonquin by Captain Dupier and another Cuban. The documents sent by Gomez and Cisneros are in the hands of the Cuban Junta.

HAVANA ADVICES.

Weyler Again in the Field—Insurgents Waiting to Give Him Battle—Political Prisoners Deported.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, FLA., Nov. 28.—Passengers by the steamer Olivette to-night report that Weyler left Havana last night for Mariel, going by steamer. It is reported that 12,000 insurgents are waiting on the road to Mariel to intercept and give him battle.

One hundred and forty-three prisoners were deported to-day. Seventy-nine were nanigoes and the balance suspects. Fourteen were arrested yesterday, tried by drumhead court martial, convicted and sentenced to-day.

Coloma, while being led to execution on the 26th, was slapped in the face by a Spanish official for a trivial remark. He died game. His last words were "Cuba Libre!"

Passengers also report that Orna Molton is very sick, and very ill treated.

Eight hundred wounded Spanish soldiers were brought into Havana yesterday.

C. B. Pendleton arrived in the city to-night. He claims there was nothing irregular in his passports. The Spanish officials simply wanted to detain him on account of his bringing important dispatches to this city.

At the Reformatory, a few miles above Richmond, Va., Friday, Edward Tinsley, a guard, had several of the boys out stripping logs, when one of them, Chas. Fourshee, struck Tinsley with an axe, inflicting a wound that proved fatal. Fourshee admits that the blow was intentional.

George Y. Coffin, the famous cartoonist of Washington, D. C., died yesterday from a complication of diseases, the culmination of an attack of locomotor ataxia.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands who think themselves ill, that they are not afflicted with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, and sold by all druggists.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The British Government Gradually Increasing Its Armed Forces at the Cape of Good Hope—The Anglo-Russian Question—French Newspapers Advocating an Alliance Between France and Great Britain.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, November 28.—Silently, if not secretly, the English Government has raised the forces at the Cape of Good Hope from under 3,000 men to over 5,000. The ordinary force at the Cape was a battalion of infantry and a detachment of artillery. Since the Boer troubles broke out, drafts from India, supposed to be going home, have gradually been stopped at the Cape, and a number of them have been sent on to the Natal. There are now at Cape Town and in camp at Winburg five infantry battalions, two horse artillery battalions and a large force of garrison artillery. In Natal, which a year ago was denuded of troops, there are two regiments of cavalry, two detachments of field artillery, one of horse artillery and one battalion of infantry. The Transvaal Government is restless and concerned under this increase of British preparations which are ostensibly based on the necessity of meeting contingencies in Rhodesia. The relations between the Boer Government and England are practically those of continuous mutual distrust and latent enmity.

There has been a singular change of late in the tone of the French newspapers toward Great Britain, notably in the cases of the *Siecle*, *Matin* and *Temps*. These papers, instead of attacking "Perfidious Albion," as has been their wont, have swung around and now advocate the cultivation of a French alliance with Great Britain. According to information from a high official quarter, the change is due to a cementing of the relations between Great Britain and Russia. It is stated as an undoubted fact that during the recent visit of the Czar at Balmoral, the Queen's residence in the Highlands, the Anglo-Russian question concerning boundaries in Central Asia was absolutely settled. Both the French and German semi-official newspapers have published inspired communications on the subject and they all concur in praising the Czar for abandoning the Russian desire for conquest and for completing the division of the Asiatic Continent under the single aim and interest of civilization. Whether France or Germany is entirely pleased with the solution of this long pending matter is questionable.

BERLIN, November 28.—Nothing attracting current notice is so greatly interesting to official and diplomatic circles in Berlin as the advices which are being received from St. Petersburg announcing the action of the Czar in seizing independent control of both the internal and external policies of Russia, since the return of His Majesty from his tour of the Continent. Whether he has been inspired by the example set by the Emperor of Germany, beginning with the dismissal of Prince Bismarck from the Imperial Chancellorship, or whether he is striking out on his own line, it is hard to say, but the one thing certain is that he has initiated an entire change in the administration of the affairs in the Russian Empire, and those officials whose functions are usurped by their imperial master and whose influence consequently appears to be on the wane, are aghast at the innovation.

LONDON, November 28.—Some dispatches from America indicate the expectation of possible action by President Cleveland and Congress regarding the Cuban situation. It may be said without reservation that diplomatic circles in Madrid, Paris and London expect nothing of the kind. In fact it is said with an assurance that almost indicates knowledge, that President Cleveland may be relied upon to do nothing to disturb existing relations during the remainder of his term of office. This assurance is most strongly expressed in high financial circles, with what authority, I will not undertake to say at present. Advices from Madrid with regard to the policy of the Canovas Government continue to indicate what has already been outlined in this correspondence, namely, that only in desperate exigencies of domestic politics will the present Cabinet attempt to throw the responsibility of their failure in Cuba upon the Government of the United States with a view to inflaming the popular mind with war fever. In no case at present, at all events, will they yield to public clamor for such a suicidal policy as a war with America.

A GREAT STORM.

The Blizzard in Montana and the Dakotas Resulted in Loss of Life—Hundreds of Cattle Killed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ST. PAUL, MINN., November 28.—The great storm which swept over Minnesota and the Dakotas on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday has resulted in some loss of human life and great loss to live stock. Mail Agent Burroughs, of the Great Northern road, is buried in a snow drift near Devil's Lake, N. D. He was on the westbound train which was stalled out on Devil's Lake Thursday evening, and walked to a restaurant at Devil's Lake, obtaining as big a supply of provisions as he could carry and started back for his train. He never reached it. A searching party has been digging in the snow for his body all the afternoon. John Hooey, a farmer living four miles from Park River, N. D., started from his house to his barn Thursday night and his body was found two miles away on the prairie this afternoon. The loss to stock aggregates hundreds.

On the ranges west of the Missouri the worst is feared for the stock, as it is believed it would be impossible for cattle and sheep to get enough to eat until it thaws. The temperature is from five to twenty degrees below zero in that section, and below zero at all points in the Dakotas.

At Vermillion, S. D., there is hardly a tree standing and every orchard is ruined. In many instances trees a foot in diameter were snapped off at the bottom. Every telegraph and electric wire in that town was prostrated. To-night's reports from Moorhead, Fargo, Grand Forks, Devil's Lake and Bismarck say trains are beginning to move irregularly again.

At Aberdeen the storm has not been paralleled since the great blizzard of January 13th, 1888. Drifts in the streets and on the railroad tracks there and at most South Dakota towns are from five to six feet deep. Railroading has been entirely abandoned until the storm breaks.

Pierre, S. D., reports travel of all kinds completely tied up. Rain and sleet prevailed several hours before the snow set in. Then the temperature fell twelve degrees, resting at four below zero, when the worst storm ever known in the State in eight years set in, continuing for forty hours.

At Melette, S. D., trains are blocked, and snow drifts in the main streets are fifteen feet deep. The wagon roads are blocked and stock will suffer greatly.

The Roxbury Carpet Company has shut down its works in Roxbury, Mass., for an indefinite period. The company's plant is the largest carpet factory in New England, and when running on full time employs from 1,000 to 1,300 men.

INSURANCE FRAUDS.

Arrest of Officers of the Wissahickon Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—A sensation was created in insurance and financial circles to-day when simultaneous with the filing of a bill in equity in the Common Pleas Court by a number of joint stock insurance companies, warrants for the arrests of five officers of the Wissahickon Mutual Fire Insurance Company of this city were issued by Magistrate Jermon. The warrants are based upon an affidavit sworn to before the magistrate by Barton D. Evans, chief clerk of the insurance department of Pennsylvania and were placed in the hands of an officer to be served. The affidavit charges F. Y. Landis, E. D. Egbert, R. H. S. Allebach, Jno. M. Harley and A. T. Cathcart, in March, 1895, with having entered into a conspiracy to fraudulently procure a charter for the Wissahickon company. It further charges the accused with committing perjury in connection therewith. The Wissahickon company is authorized to issue policies of insurance upon the mutual plan and is prohibited from issuing non-assessable policies, which the joint stock companies are also privileged to do. The latter companies are said to have information that many of the mutual companies have been issuing policies which purport to be non-assessable upon the joint stock plan, and charges to this effect are made in the bill in equity by the complainants. The bill in equity was filed at the instance of the joint stock companies in the name of the C. L. Pritchard Manufacturing Company, of Illinois, plaintiff, against the Wissahickon Mutual Fire Insurance Company. It alleges that the defendants, Messrs. Landis, Egbert Allebach, Harley and Carhart, who are included in the criminal proceeding, entered into a conspiracy to obtain the charter for the Wissahickon company by "imposing a false certificate upon the Governor and thus inducing the State's authorities to create a mutual fire insurance company without having obtained the required application for insurance." Landis is named as president, Egbert as vice president, Allebach as secretary, Harley as treasurer and Cathcart as director.

It is alleged that the business of the company has been extended into distant States, and during the first nine months of its existence over $800,000 of spurious insurance was written; that the premiums collected amounted to thousands of dollars, which the plaintiff avers have been appropriated by the defendants, and that when fire losses have occurred the defendants have resisted payment. The plaintiff was induced to become a member of the company, it is further stated, and a fire claim due the plaintiff is now in suit. It is alleged that the defendant company is insolvent, and a receiver is asked for.

Landis was taken into custody this afternoon.

CORBETT-FITZSIMMONS.

The Fight Cannot Be Pulled Off in Brooklyn.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, November 28.—The Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight cannot be pulled off in Brooklyn. This was definitely settled this morning at a conference held in the office of Foster L. Backus, District Attorney of Brooklyn. Warren Lewis, manager of the Greater New York Athletic Club, located at Coney Island, called on Mr. Backus to-day in regard to the matter. Mr. Lewis had offered a purse of $96,000 for the big fellows to fight for at his club, and Corbett had signified his intention of accepting this offer. Mr. Lewis was accompanied by Lawyer Taylor, his counsel. Police Commissioner Welles was also present.

After a brief discussion District Attorney Backus gave it as his opinion that the proposed match was a prize-fight and in violation of section 458; that it would not be allowed to take place, and that the men would not be allowed to go into the ring for the purpose of having a fight. This emphatic opinion of the district attorney, which was concurred in by the police commissioner, makes it certain that the fight cannot take place at Coney Island. Mr. Lewis will withdraw his offer of a purse of $96,000 for the fight. This leaves the Bohemian Club of New York the highest bidder for the fight. That club has offered a purse of $35,000, and as Police Commissioner Roosevelt has declared himself in favor of scientific boxing, it will probably get the fight.

DALLAS, TEXAS, November 28.—Dan A. Stuart at 7.30 o'clock called the Dallas sporting writers and reporters of outside newspapers into his private office and made this statement to them: "I have just telegraphed James J. Corbett and Robert Fitzsimmons an offer of a $15,000 purse for a finish fight for the heavy-weight championship of the world. I will post the entire purse when both men sign. I will forfeit $7,500 to each pugilist if I fail to bring off the fight, free from official interference. The date and place of the fight will be announced when the articles are signed, at which time I will make the place public. I have the place secured, and it is absolutely free from official interference. Each pugilist must deposit a forfeit of $2 500 to guarantee appearance in the ring ready to fight. I prefer the latter part of February or early in March as the time."

OLD FORT RALEIGH.

Monument Erected on Roanoke Island to Commemorate the First English Settlement in America.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 28.—To-day a memorial was erected on the site of old Fort Raleigh, on Roanoke Island, in Dare county, to commemorate the first English settlement in America. It was erected under the auspices of the Roanoke Colony Memorial Association. The base is of North Carolina granite and the tablet of Virginia granite. The tablet bears the following inscription:

"On this site, in August, 1585, the colonists sent from England by Sir Walter Raleigh built the fort called the New Fort in Virginia."

The colonists were the first settlers of the English race in America. They returned to England in July, 1586, with Sir Francis Drake. Here was born on the 18th of August, 1587, Virginia Dare, the first child of English parents born in America, the daughter of Ananias Dare and Eleanor White, his wife, members of another body of colonists sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1587. Two days after her birth she was baptized. Manteo, a friendly chief of the Hatteras Indians, had been baptized on the Sunday preceding. These baptisms were the first celebrations of the Christian sacrament in the territory of the thirteen original United States.

The monument was dedicated with appropriate religious exercises, and an address was delivered by Graham Daves, president of the Association. The outlines of Fort Raleigh are distinctly visible, and the angles are now permanently marked by granite pillars.

YOU CAN BE WELL when your blood is rich, pure and nourishing. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood rich and pure, and cures all blood diseases, restoring health and vigor.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take and easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache, etc. 25c. †

INTERNAL REVENUE

Collections for October Show a Decrease as Compared with the Same Month Last Year.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—The collections of internal revenue for the month of October were $18 276,205, a decrease from those of October, 1895, of $475,008. The amounts credited to the several sources are: Spirits, $7,908,945; tobacco, $3,683,167; fermented liquors, $3,597,599; oleomargarine, $97,874; filled cheese, $818; miscellaneous, $36,805. The only increase was $34,087 from fermented liquors. For the four months ended October 31st, there was a decrease of $494,000 in the total receipts from those of the same period in 1895.

WARM WIRELETS.

Treasury balances: Coin, $131,038,454; currency, $44,497,597.

The official vote for Oregon gives McKinley electors 48,711; Bryan 46,789.

Otto Heymann, one of the leading grain merchans of Berlin, failed yesterday with liabilities of more than 3,000,000 marks.

The Ocean Steamship Company's new steamer Lagrando Duchesse, which is to ply between New York and Savannah, sailed from New York yesterday for the latter port.

Hon. Horace A. Porter, president of the New York Union League Club, will be the grand marshal of the McKinley inaugural ceremonies on March 4th, in Washington.

A Kansas City dispatch says it is certain that a bill will be introduced in the Missouri Legislature this Winter making it a misdemeanor or a felony to play foot ball in the State.

The fight between "Shadow" Maher, of Australia, and "Billy" Layton, of New York, for a purse of $250, at Pine Bluff, Ark., resulted in a draw. Maher had the better of the fighting.

A great deal of damage was done to shipping by the heavy gale which prevailed along the British coasts yesterday. The island of Jersey was also visited by a heavy fall of snow.

L. F. Padgett, dealer in furniture stoves and house furnishing goods, Augusta, Ga., has filed $12,000 worth of mortgages. Assets, not including outstanding accounts, about $16,000.

A draft of two hundred enlisted men was sent yesterday from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to Philadelphia, where they will be ordered on board the cruiser Brooklyn and form a part of her crew.

At Jackson, Miss., the weather last night was about forty degrees colder than twenty-four hours before, and was getting worse. A freeze was confidently predicted, the first of the season.

The Uruguayan Minister at London has received advices from his Government denying the statement that a revolution has broken out in the northern and eastern portions of the Republic.

W. F. Parkerson, charged with the murder of Joe Stallings, in Surry county, Va., was found guilty of murder in the second degree and his punishment fixed at twelve years in the penitentiary.

The physicians of Halloway jail have pronounced the health of Dr. L. S. Jameson, the leader of the Transvaal raid, who is undergoing a sentence of fifteen months imprisonment, to be very precarious.

To protect depositors and other creditors of the Macosta (Michigan) County Savings Bank, attachments were yesterday placed on all of the property of D. F. Comstock, the late president of the bank, by the receiver. The value of the property attached is $75,000.

The World's People.

Seventy-two races inhabit the world and use 3,004 different tongues. There are about 1,000 religions.

The number of men and women is very nearly equal, the average longevity of both sexes being only 33 years. About one-third of the population dies before the age of 17.

According to the most careful computation, only 1 person in 100,000 of both sexes attains the age of 100 years and 6 to 7 in 100 the age of 60.

The total population of the earth is estimated at about 1,200,000,000 souls, of whom 35,214,000 die annually, an average of 98,848 a day, 4,020 an hour and 67 a minute.

The annual number of births is estimated at 36,792,000, an average of 100,800 a day, 4,200 an hour and 70 a minute.—Science.

His Blooming Mistake.

A countryman of Goethe gives another instance of the difficulty a foreigner has with the English language. He was invited out to dinner soon after his arrival in England and was desirous of saying something in a very pleasant way and made use of the following expression: "Will you have the blooming kindness to," etc. He used it in the sense that the word "blooming" is used in German, as being something very charming and beautiful, little knowing what havoc slang has played with the word in England. He was absolutely at a loss to understand why everybody was so utterly horrified at what he thought was an extremely nice expression.

Moore as a Reader.

Moore was a close student of oriental books of travel. He was thus enabled to imitate so closely the style of eastern thought and to adapt himself to the peculiarities of eastern imagery that his oriental tales read as though written by a Persian or Hindoo. Even during his own lifetime lines of "Lalla Rookh" were sung by the common people in the cities of Persia and India.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

He Was Unfortunate.

"Ah, that was a sad case!"

"What?"

"Why, poor Bilkins got in a tight place and defaulted for nearly $200,000. Very sad; very sad. I wonder if they won't be able to compromise the case in some way?"

"By the way, what was done with that fellow who stole a bucket of coal from your woodshed?"

"Oh, the thief went to the penitentiary. I prosecuted the case right up to the end. There should be no sympathy with thieves."—Chicago Post.

Why They Preach.

The distinction between a good preacher and a bad preacher has not changed much since Archbishop Whately declared that "a good preacher preached because he had something to say and a bad preacher because he had to say something."—Chicago Standard.

France's Fine Roads.

France is one of the best paved countries in the world. The first Napoleon instituted and carried out a road system which gave France the roads which are lasting monuments to the Napoleonic foresight and shrewdness. These roads, always passable and reaching all the centers of population, are competitors of the railways.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

GF" NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Private Board—A few Boarders can be accommodated with Home Comforts at 114 Ann street. Mrs. Edgar S. Warrock. 3tt nov 22 tf

Fashionable Dressmaking—To my patrons: The report being circulated that I contemplated discontinuing my Dressmaking Establishment, I desire to correct same and inform my patrons I shall be prepared to fill all orders to their entire satisfaction. Call up 'Phone No. 930. Mrs. E. B. Wiggins, No. 114 South Second street. nov 29 1t

Salesmen giving good security can take line of Macintoshes, etc., selling, instalment or otherwise Protected ground. Many agents earn large incomes. Bond, P. O. 1971, New York. nov 29 1t

Salesmen—Merchants' Trade. $30 a week. New, quick, good. Light samples free. Side line of exclusive. Mfrs., 3941 Market St., Phila. nov 6 4t sun

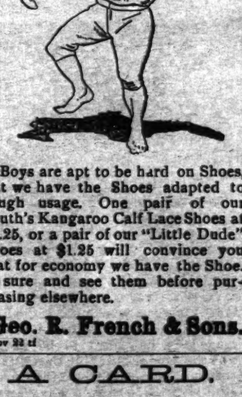
Do you speculate? "Guide to Successful Speculation" mailed free. Wheat, provision, cotton and stock speculation on limited margins thoroughly explained. Correspondence solicited. Warren, Ford & Co., 11 Wall Street, New York. my 17 1y tu th su

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 26. oct 17 tf

I offer to Discount any Price Lists for Groceries sent out by any other merchant by giving 5 cents worth more on their dollar off. If you don't believe it call on C. D. Jacobs, 219½ North Front street. oct 6 tf

Hayden, F. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. 2tf

Shoes For The Boys.



Boys are apt to be hard on Shoes, but we have the Shoes adapted to rough usage. One pair of our youth's Kangaroo Calf Lace Shoes at $1.25, or a pair of our "Little Dude" Shoes at $1.25 will convince you that for economy we have the Shoe. Be sure and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

Geo. K. French & Sons.

nov 22 tf

A CARD.

Fruit Cake

—FOR—

Thanksgiving and Xmas

IS NOW IN ORDER.

We have some nice at 20c per pound. If you don't want ours let us do your Baking. We bake twice a day and can do your Baking at any time, night or day.

We are yours for low prices.

THE PALACE BAKERY.

nov 22 tf

200 Barrels

New River Mullets

JUST RECEIVED.

250 BOXES TOBACCO, all grades.

30,000 CIGARS.

For Sale at Rock Bottom Prices.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

12 Market Street.

oct 25 tf

Tomato Soup,

Rich and delicious in flavor.

Red Tabasco Pepper Sauce—Hot? Well, yes.

Catsup by the quart a No. 1.

Jordan Shelled Almonds.

Finest quality of Citron.

Everything necessary for a cake.

Oranges and Malaga Wafers.

S. W. SANDERS,

At the "Unlucky Corner.'

nov 17 tf

One Whole Day Consumed

IN BOTTLING

HAZEL BLOOM

for this week's sale. It is beyond doubt the best Witch Hazel on the market, and absolutely smells pleasant. 25c a pint. Only at

JAMES D. NUTT'S,

nov 24 tf The Druggist.

We Are Here to Stay!

And we want to please everybody by giving them low prices, honest goods and fair dealing. We mean well and try to undersell all classes of competitors.

OUR CLOAKS have been a very interesting department in our store this season. We have sold lots of nice Capes and are still selling nice Capes at $3 00 and 3.50 up to 4.00 and 5 00, and even up to 8 00 and 10.00 each. In Children's Cloaks, nice for school, Cloaks for 98c. $1.95 and up to $3 50 each. Ladies' Cloaks from $3 00, 3.00 and up to 13.00 each. We are pushing this department and want your trade. We have sent a large order to the New York auction on fine Capes, which we expect in a few days, that we will sell from 75c to $4.00 each.

LADIES' HATS—We give employment to six young ladies in this department, and they trim all Hats free of cost to you if you buy the Hat and material from us. We have fine Trimmed Hats at 50, 75c and $1.00. Fine line all styles, trimmed in best goods, with Silk Ribbon, Tips, Plumes and Egretts for $1.50, 2.00 and up to 6 00 and 10 00 each. We have the best and largest trade in the city in this line. Sailor Hats all grades, from 10c to $1.00 each. Quills at 3 and 5c each. Flowers all grades, as they are much used this season.

OUR CLOTHING Department is one of much interest. We have all grades of Men's and Boys' Clothing. Strictly all wool Boys' Suits, from 4 to 14 years old, at $3.00 a Suit, nicely made, double-breasted, fine goods. We have Boys' Suits from $1.50 to 3.50, all kinds, nice, new, this season's goods. Men's Suits, all wool, nicely made, at $3.75; better at 5 00; splendid Suits, extra quality, at 6.50, 7.50 up to 10 00. Our line of fine black Clay Worsted, heavy weight, satin lined, nicely finished, at $8.95, worth regular 12.00.

MEN'S OVERCOATS of the nicest quality, from all wool Beaver Coats, well made, velvet collar, long and well finished for $6 00, worth regular 10.00 each, to cheap Coats at 3.00. Boys' job Overcoats, warm and nice, from $1.50 to 4.00. A Mackintosh Coat with long cape, wool covered, at $2 98, 3.50 and up to 10.00.

If you need Dress Goods, Shoes, Hats, Clothing, Odd Pants, Underwear, or the celebrated Wilson Heaters, come and see us. We are headquarters for Cheap Goods.

At Wilmington's Big Racket Store,

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

nov 29 tf On Front street, opposite the Orton Hotel, Wilmington, N. C.

FANCY WORK FOR XMAS.

Stamped Linens.

Table Covers, Centre Pieces, Bureau Scarfs, Sideboard Covers, Bibs, Scarfs, Laundry Bags, Pillow Shams 10c to $1.25.

Special Prices in Ribbons and Laces.

Art Fringe 5 cents yard.
Silk Cord in all colors at 5 cents yard.
Beautiful Silkalines and Gilt Drapery at 10 and 12½c.

Zephyr.

Split and Plain, in every imaginable color, 5c dozen.
Embroidery Silks 10c dozen, 2 coils, Wash Silks 9c spool.
Embroidery Cotton, all colors, two for 5c.
China Silks, all colors, 10c yard.
Lamb Wool Soles for Slippers 25c.
Fancy Scrim 5c, 8c and 10c yard.
Dotted Swiss 10c, 12½c and 15c.

Big Stock of Toys and Fancy Goods.

Prices lower than ever before.

J. H. Rehder & Co.

Phone 115. Car fare paid on all purchases of $1.00 and up. Beautiful Framed (water color) Pictures and Crayon Portraits given away when purchases amount to $10. nov 29 tf

VISIT THE STORE OF

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,

No. 9 North Front St.

DURING THIS WEEK AND SEE THE NEW GOODS THEY HAVE OPENED, CONSISTING OF

Stylish Dress Goods, Trimmings, Carpets, Rugs,

LADIES' JACKETS AND CAPES,

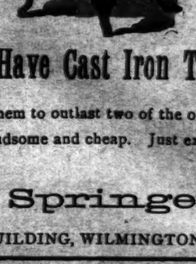
Blankets and Comforters.

The largest Carpet and Window Shade Department in the State.
Special attention paid to making and laying Carpets.
The Best $1.00 Kid Glove in the city. Every pair warranted.

Friday, Our Bargain Day.

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,

Sole Agents for Butterick's Patterns and W. B. Corsets.
Samples sent on application. nov 8 tf



These Stoves Have Cast Iron Top and Base.

We will guarantee them to outlast two of the old-style sheet iron tops and base. They are handsome and cheap. Just examine them—we have no further comments.

Wm. E. Springer & Co.,

"PURCELL" BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C. nov 20 tf

$400,000 TO LOAN

AT MINIMUM RATES BY THE

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

on approved security. No customer put off for a day if his security is good. Accounts solicited. Unsurpassed facilities in every department of banking. No interest paid on deposits.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. W. C. COKER, Jr., Assistant Cashier

oct 18 tf W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.

Nuts and Canned Goods.

Cocoanuts, Mixed Nuts,

CANNED PEACHES,

Tomatoes, Corn, Peas, Grapes, Okra and Tomatoes, Beans, Oysters, Beef, &c.

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Provisions, Bagging and Ties.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

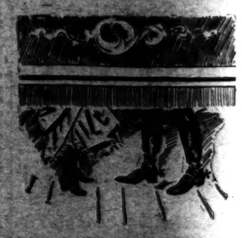
oct 31 DAW tf

Combination Bicycle

FOR SALE.

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address M., at

sp 7 tf STAR OFFICE.



SHOES

are conspicuous necessities. If